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VOL XX NO. 111 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 9. 1932 PRICE HALF ANNA

HOOLIGANISM AT KAMPTEE "CONGRESS"

Critics of Ambedkar's Minority Pact Hit by Soda Water Bottles and Stabbed with Knives

CITY MAGISTRATE RESCUES RAJBHOJ AND TAKES HIM TO HOSPITAL

ANOTHER DELEGATE'S LIPS CUT OPEN

Six "black flag" demonstrators were arrested at the Railway Station and three supporters of the Rajah-Moonje Pact were hit, injured and subsequently removed to the Hospital from the pandal in which the second session of the "All-India Depressed Classes Conference" sat at Kamptee, Nagpur, on Saturday.

RAJBHOJ REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.

Mr. Rajbhoj, a delegate from Poona, who attempted to speak, was set upon by half-a-dozen volunteers, roughly handled and hit, when the City Magistrate came to his rescue and removed him to hospital

PLIGHT OF TWO OTHERS.

Two other supporters of the Rajah-Moonje Pact fared no better when they challenged the representative character of the Conference. One had his lip cut open, being hit by a sodawater bottle and the other sustained a knife wound.

ELECTORATES ISSUE

NAGPUR, May 7.

The second session of the All-India Depressed Classes Conference commenced its sittings today at Kamptee under the Presidentship of Rai Sahib Muniswamy Pillay, M.L.C. of Madras. As anticipated, the holding of the Conference was the cause of some amount of trouble.

In the morning when Dr. Ambedkar arrived from Bombay he was accorded a reception by his supporters, while a small group favouring joint electorates gathered at Nagpur Railway Station to greet him with black flags.

SIGNAL FOR TROUBLE

This was the signal for trouble for the black-flag demonstrators were set upon and thwarted in their intentions. One of the staunchest supporters of the Rajah-Moonje Pact had his lip cut open as the result of being hit by a soda-water bottle, while his friend Mr. Mate sustained a knife wound.

SIX ARRESTS.

Messrs. Mate, Gorghate and four others were taken into custody and removed from the station. Nothing further occurred in the morning but there was an unpleasant incident just before the Conference opened in the evening.

RAJBHOJ HIT FROM BEHIND

Mr. Hardas, the Chairman of the Reception Committee had read his welcome address when Messrs. Rajbhoj and Patil, two delegates from Poona, challenged the legality and representative nature of the Conference. Half a dozen volunteers immediately fell upon them and Mr. Rajbhoj was roughly handled. Shortly after, Mr. Rajbhoj made a second attempt to address the gathering but was hit from behind and fell down.

RESCUED AND TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

Mr. Sakhre, Vice-President of the Reception Committee, and the City Magistrate, who were present came to Mr. Rajbhoj's rescue and led him and his two friends from the pandal. Mr. Rajbhoj had to be taken to hospital.

But for these three delegates from outside, the Conference was scrupulously boycotted by the supporters of the Rajah-Moonje Pact.

OUTSIDE "DELEGATES."

The Conference attracted about thirty delegates from outside Nagpur, four coming from Bengal, five from the Punjab, seven from the United Provinces, four each from Bombay and Madras and one from Behar. About 1,500 Mahars of Nagpur and Kamptee and 200 women were present. Both the Empress and the Model Mills were picketed and a large number of labourers absented themselves to attend the Conference.

"MISLEADING THEM."

Mr. Hardas in the course of his welcome address said that the Indian National Congress was trying to mislead the Depressed Classes and harm their interests, while its sister organisation, the Maha Sabha had declared war against them.

Proceeding, Mr. Hardas said that joint-electorates would amount to the ruin of the Depressed Classes, and therefore they could not in

(Continued on page 7)

150 Arrests In Agra

Political Conference Sequel

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, May 5.

Arrangements have been made by the tahsil and the district Congress workers for the holding of the Agra District Political Conference.

Section 144 was promulgated within the city.

Armed police with sub-inspectors were posted in the main bazars and principal open air meeting places.

PROCESSIONS AND BONFIRE.

At the appointed time in the evening processions were taken out from Maithan, Namakmandi, Manpara, Sethgali, Seetlagali and Lohamandi. A bonfire of foreign cloth was made in front of the Khaddar Bhandar.

At Barahdari the meeting took place at the appointed time. After the flag song sung by four ladies the address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee was read and the presidential speech being over the resolutions passed by the Subject Committee were passed.

In all nearly 150 persons were arrested from Prabhat pheries, processions and meetings.

POST BOX MISSING!

INCENDIARISM CRAZE SPREADS

BENARES, May 7.

A postman found the letter box near the temple of Kali in Dasasumedh removed when he went there to clear letters. It is believed that the mischief was done at night.

The Postal authorities have reported the matter to the police.—A. P.

Post Boxes Set On Fire

BAREILLY, May 5. (By Mail).

The contents of two post boxes, one at Biharipur Bazar and the other at Killa Bazar were set on fire.—A.. P.

Burnt To Ashes

FYZABAD, May 4. (By Mail.)

To-day, when the post box at the Fyzabad Post Office was opened, all the letters in it were found to have been burnt to ashes.

The Deputy Commissioner has directed a vigorous police enquiry into the matter. Police constables have been posted at all the important letter boxes from this afternoon.—A. P.

An Amraoti correspondent writes:—Mrs. Chakradeo, wife of the Income-tax Officer died here lately after an operation. She was a lady of a remarkably good nature calm temper and joyful temperament."

Under Shadow of Assassination

SECOND BALLOT FOR FRENCH ELECTIONS BEGINS

COMMUNISTS MIGHT LOSE SOME SUPPORT

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, May 3.

Paris.—With the shadow of President Doumer's assassination overclouding France, voting for 359 seats in the second ballot of elections began at 8 o'clock this morning.

Although spiritless, the voters turned out in large numbers.

It is not anticipated that the assassination will greatly influence the trend of elections, although the fact that public opinion demands stricter surveillance of foreigners entering France may cost the extreme Left many votes, specially the Communists, who are regarded as typifying violence.

M. Le Brun has agreed to stand as Presidential candidate.

It is still doubtful whether the ex-Premier M. Painleve will be a candidate for the Left.—Reuter.

St. James Court Goes Into Mourning

LONDON, May 7.

The Court of St. James has gone into mourning for one week for President Doumer.

An announcement was issued by the Lord Chamberlain's Office on paper edged black.

This is the first time for many years that the period of Court mourning has coincided with the holding of Courts at the Palace, and as the notice is short, ladies attending the Courts next Wednesday and Thursday are not required to wear mourning.

His Majesty the King may be represented by the Prince of Wales at President Doumer's funeral.—Reuter.

Stricter Sifting Of Foreigners Ahead?

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, May 7.

The horror and indignation of France at the assassination of her aged, patriotic and beloved President may have the practical effect of leading to stricter sifting of foreigners entering the country, especially in view of the fact that Gougouloff, although he was expelled from France in 1930 for practising as a doctor in France without authority, seems to have found no great difficulty in returning to Paris with the avowed intention of murdering the President.

DOUMER'S SUCCESSOR.

The National Assembly, composed of the old Chamber and the Senate, must elect a new President of the Republic at Versailles on Tuesday. The Old Chambers' mandate does not expire until 31st May, so paradoxically, the electoral college at Versailles will be partly composed of deputies defeated in the present elections, but the constitution does not provide for any other procedure.

LE BRUN'S CHANCES.

It is considered certain that the President of the Senate, M. Albert Le Brun, will succeed M. Doumer. Like M. Poincare, he is a Loarrainer, moderate in politics, and a strong level-headed man well qualified for the role of the supreme arbiter of the nation.

Assailant Formally Charged With Murder

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, May 7.

Paris.—Gougouloff, the assailant of President Doumer, was formally charged this afternoon with murder. A counsel will be appointed to defend him on Monday.

The Soviet Ambassador who personally called at Beaujon Hospital yesterday and came out much moved, conveyed condolences to M. Tardieu through the Councillor of the Soviet Embassy, who in an interview described the crime as stupid and dastardly.—Reuter.

Got Doctor's Degree By "False Pretences"

LONDON, May 7.

Gougouloff obtained his doctor's degree by false pretences according to Professor Jeric, Director of the Prague Gynecological Institute, who states that Gougouloff claimed to be the son of an aristocratic Tsarist Guards Officers and a nun and suffered from frequent fits of depression in spring and summer.

He was examined by a mental specialist, but declared responsible for his actions. He said that he spent nights at revolver practice in garden.—Reuter.

AFGHANISTAN AND HEDJAZ

Treaty Of Friendship And Goodwill Signed At Mecca

IN CAUSE OF ISLAMIC BROTHERHOOD

(From A Special Correspondent.)

MECCA, May 3.

His Royal Highness Sardar Ahmad Shah, Afghan Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary and head of the Afghan Deputation formally presented his credentials to His Majesty King Ibn Saud at Jeddah where the deputation was accorded State reception.

A treaty of friendship and goodwill between the kingdom of Hedjaz and Nejd and kingdom of Afghanistan was signed on Thursday (5th May) the preliminaries having been settled beforehand at Mecca. The parties express strong hope that the already existing relations will be strengthened and solid and everlasting friendship between these countries in the interest of Islamic brotherhood will ensue. This is the first treaty between both the countries.

5 P. C. IMPORT DUTY ON RUBBER

Washington Market Opens High But Closes Steady

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 3.

Washington.—The approval of five per cent import duty on rubber caused prices here to open about one-eighth higher in expectation of American rush to buy near deliveries. The market, however, was very uncertain and instead of closing at 1 o'clock decided to remain open until 5 o'clock, but after good business closed quiet. Prices were little changed. Wheat advanced in sympathy with America, and other markets, as is usual on Saturdays, lacked interest.—Reuter.

AIRMAN REIN REACHES DUMDUM

Starting For Rangoon

CALCUTTA, May 8.

Spanish airman Rein Loring, flying from Madrid to Manila arrived at Dumdum at 11/40 a. m. from Allahabad. He left Allahabad at 6 in the morning, but owing to headwinds throughout the journey the flight took six hours. He is staying with the Spanish Counsel who met him at the aerodrome.

He is leaving for Rangoon tomorrow morning at 6. He is flying in an American Loring Machine all-metal I. V. Honoplane, with Kinnear 125 H. P. radio engine.—A. P.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE

Police Intervention Avert Fracas

CAWNPORE, May 8.

Timely intervention by police averted a communal fracas here. It is reported that a Hindu marriage party passed through a street in which a mosque is located. The Muslims demanded stoppage of music before the mosque. On the Hindus' failure to do so, Muslims are alleged to have thrown stones at the marriage party. The police soon arrived on the spot and brought the situation under control.—A. P.

Delightful Confusion at Princes' Meeting

LEFT WONDERING WHY THEY WERE SUMMONED AT BOMBAY AT ALL

SABOTAGING OF FEDERATION FAILS

One of the many meetings—and perhaps the most interesting of them—of the Indian Princes urgently summoned in Bombay has now come to an end. But in so far as the object of the meeting is concerned it was not without its usual feature of delightful confusion. Apparently the meeting was called to consider the question of giving a mandate to the Princes' Delegation at the Round Table Conference and various other matters relating to Indian constitution

As a matter of fact this ground was fully covered at Delhi only a month back when the Princes met there and it was rather surprising that even before the ink was dry on the Delhi decisions this meeting should have been called and that too without any ostensible provocation.

SABOTAGING FEDERATION.

There is, however, another alternative suggestion. Well-informed circles in Bombay confidently assert that there was much more in the object of this meeting than met the eye. As the readers of the "Chronicle" are already aware, frantic efforts were and are being made both in India and Great Britain to frustrate the materialisation of an All-India Federation at any rate in the near future.

STAMPEDING SMALLER STATES INTO REREAT.

His Highness the Jam Saheb is, of course, committed to the policy of Federation, albeit with one-sided safeguards which Prof. Rushbrook Williams has just had the pleasure of emphasising immediately on his arrival in London. But the influences that have been working against the Federal idea were fondly hoping to stampede the smaller States into an undignified retreat from the position taken up at Delhi. They, however, failed and the meeting could not but end otherwise than officially "successfully."

POSTPONING ALL-INDIA FEDERATION.

The States' Delegation to the Round Table Conference is also meeting to-morrow (Tuesday). It will doubtless consider many things relating to the Indian constitution. It remains to be seen whether it will definitely tackle the problem arising out of the fact that the British Cabinet is contemplating to dump Provincial Autonomy with a measure of responsibility at the Centre on India and postpone the establishment of Federation.

TORY CONSPIRACY.

The position of the Princes was made clear by their spokesman at the Round Table Conference. It was to the effect that they were prepared to make sacrifices on the basis of Federation. They had made it perfectly clear that responsibility at the Centre was the 'sine qua non' of Federation. Indeed they took part in the deliberations of the R. T. C. having expressly taken the All-India Federation for granted. How the Princes will react to the new Tory conspiracy? The answer by the State Delegation will be keenly awaited.

Mr. Horniman's Article on "Vilification Of Indian Press"

See Page 9

OFFICES OF A. I. T. U. CONGRESS AND LABOUR RESEARCH BUREAU RAIDED

Mr. Yusuf Calcuttawalla Arrested And Files Of Papers And Books Seized

The offices of the Labour Research Bureau and the Provincial office of the A. I. T. U. Congress were raided by the police on Sunday morning. The police came to the offices in the morning in the absence of the Secretary and entered the office.

After a search of two hours they took with several files of the Labaur Research Bureau and papers belonging to the Trade Unions together with several copies of booklet "Evolution of Socialist Thought" published by the Labour Research Bureau.

ARREST OF CALCUTTAWALA.

The raid seems to have taken place in connection with the arrest of Mr. Yusoof Calcuttawalla, former Secretary of the Nawjuwan Bharat Sabha, on Saturday. Mr. Calcuttawalla was arrested at Grant Road early in the morning and taken to the Labour Research Bureau to attend the search. On finding the door locked the police broke the lock open and forced their entrance into the premises of the Labour Research Bureau.

Mr. Calcuttawalla was carrying a hand-bag containing, it is alleged, some revolutonary literature. A search was made and some documents seized, among them being a proscribed book "Ten Days that Shook the World", "Historical Materialism", a typed thesis on the 'Origin and Evolution of Human Society.'" letters signed by Subhas Chandra Bose and books on Bhagat Singh, etc., etc.

YEAR OLD INSTITUTION.

The Labour Research is an institution started last year with a view to promote the study of the problems created by the growth of modern industries as well as to foster the development of the Labour movement.

The Labour Research Bureau has been always under the vigilance of the Special branch of C.I.D., On the day of its inauguration the attention of nearly a dozen officers of C.I.D. was drawn towards it.

PICKETERS AT DAWA BAZAR ARRESTED

Two volunteers wearing Congress uniforms marched to Dawa Bazar (Medicines Market) Princess Street, on Sunday afternoon, with a view to picket some of the shops. They were immediately put under arrest by the Princess Street police and marched to the lock-up.

Posters announcing a Congress programme on May 15 were found in several parts of the city on Sunday. A volunteer was arrested in the act of affixing a poster to the wall in Fort. He was arrested by the Palton Road Police.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 19th May, 1932, at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December, 1931.
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3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

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EUGENE PALETTE

"Girls About Town"—gay White Way girls, dinner-at-the-Ritz girls, yachting-on-the-sound girls, gowns-from-Fifth-Avenue girls—in a spicy comedy romance.

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.

Also showing:—
"YES WE HAVE NO BANANAS."

Paramount Screen Song.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

LUPINO LANE
LUPINO LANE
LUPINO LANE

IN

THE YELLOW MASK

AN EDGAR WALLACE MUSICAL THRILLER

with

DOROTHY SEACOMB
WARWICK WARD

A British-International ALL-TALKING, SINGING PICTURE.

Song Hits Include:—
"Song of the Guards,"
"I Left My Heart with You,"
"A Million Dreams."

THE EMPRESS

GRAND DAILY CHANGES OF M.-G.-M. MASTERPIECES.

DAILY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

TO-DAY, MONDAY:
JOAN CRAWFORD
in
UNTAMED

TUESDAY, 10TH MAY:
NORMA SHEARER
in
TRIAL OF MARY DUGAN

WEDNESDAY, 11TH MAY:
BUSTER KEATON
in
FREE AND EASY

THURSDAY, 12TH MAY:
JOAN CRAWFORD
IN
MONTANA MOON

FRIDAY, 13TH MAY:
PASSION FLOWER

(Continued from Column 7.)

glass ware; 248 cases straw boards; 260 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods; 650 cases cotton and art. silk mixed shirting. 57 drms. coal tar.

From Vancouver:—230 cases cud salmon.

From Seattle:—898 pcs. planks.

From Moji:—40 cases glass ware; 7000 bags cement.

From Shanghai:—112 cases silk piece goods; 100 bales cotton yarn; 100 bags beans.

From Hongkong:—38 cases fine silk; 1263 pcs. lumber; 34 cases mats; 24 cases cotton socks.

From Canton:—250 bdle. cassia; 16 cases fans; 95 bales raw silk.

From Singapore:—4275 bags sago flour; 160 bags sago seed; 859 bags rattans; 1526 bags betel nuts; 402 bags damar batu; 150 bags pine apples; 4501 pcs. planks; 32 bags nutmegs; 35 bags gum benzamin.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
May 7.

Steamer St. Andrews Bearpink, Calcutta.
Steamer Pasha Menay, Calcutta
Steamer Baron Ruthson, Brown, Calcutta.
Steamer Karanja Baird, Durban.
Steamer Vasna, Hulls, Busrah.
Steamer Vita Beytangh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES,
May 8.

Steamer Britania Munro, Liverpool.
Steamer India Guzzano, Java.
Steamer Akbar Ward, Calcutta.
Steamer Jaladuta Bulsar, Rangoon.
Steamer Hatasana Ellis, Rangoon.
Steamer Chybassa Graham, Mombasa.

LOADING.
May 7.

Steamer Risaldar for Rangoon.

S.S. St. Andrews:—The Grahams T. Coy.'s steamer St. Andrews arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Pasha:—The S. M. Coy.'s steamer Pasha, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Baron Ruthson:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer Baron Ruthson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Vasna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Vasna, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Busrah, with a general cargo and 225 passengers.

S.S. Vita:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s Karachi Mail steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Britannia:—The Graham T. Coy.'s steamer Britannia sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. India:—The M. Italiana steamer India, sailed yesterday for Java, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Akbar:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Akbar, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Jaladuta:—The Scindia S N. Coy.'s steamer Jaladuta, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Hatarana:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Hatarana, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Chybassa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chybassa, sailed yesterday for Mombassa with ballast.

Bombay, May 7.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

4 C/o. Lahore 4463, Karachi, 10-5, K. Nixon & Co.
5 India 4077, Java, 7|5, L. Tiles-tino N. Co.
7 Tokiwa Maru 4281, Singapore 15|5, N Y Kaisha.
9 Britannia 5281, Liverpool, 7/5 Grahams T Co.
11 Mirzapore 4135, Kobe, 10|5, M. M. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Hatarana 4592, Rangoon, 8|5, M M and Co.
3 Ellora 2567, Karachi, 7|5, M. M. and Co.
5 Tasmania Maru 2523, Kobe, 15|5, O. S. Kaisha.
7 Ozarda, 3038, N.F. M.M. and Co.
8 Surada 3382, Calcutta, 7|5, M. M. and Co.
10/11 Chakrata 3602, NF, M M & Co.
12-13 Havre Maru 3450, Japan 7|5, O. S. Kaisha.
14 Lalita 302 M'coast, 9|5 M. S. Co.
15 Jamnagar, 279, Jamnagar, L. Morarji and Co., 11|5.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A. Oost Cappelle 348, M'coast, M. S. M. Co. 10|5.
C R Jaladuta 3069, Rangoon, 7|5, Scindia S N Co.
D|E Rahmani 3291, N. F. 7|5 T. Morrison and Co.
L4 Kalvati 460, Bhawnagar. 7|5, B. S. N. Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Carthege 13-5 P & O S N Co.
Malwa 20-5 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan 27-5 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Nerbudda, 8/5, M M and Co.
Gogra 2915, M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Macbride 10/5, J F Co.
Clan Macilworth 24|5, J.F. Co.
C/Saltsbury 14/5 K N Co.
Tarantia 2/6 G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Gierfels 5/5 L Edward Ltd.
Marienfels 3115, L Edward Ltd,
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Bengalore 15/5 L Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
India 6/5, M Italiana.
Victoria 9/5 M Italiana.
FROM NEW YORK.
Trenthank 14|5 F F Campbell.
C/o Athens 27/5 F F Campbell & Co.
President Hayes 6|15 F. F. Campbell and Co.
President Pierce, 20|5, F. F. Campbell and Co.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Borneo Maru 9|5, O S Kaisha.
Alipore 21-4 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 6-5 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 20-5 P & O S N Co.
FROM SYDNEY.
Comorin 14-5 P & O S N Co.
Mongolia 28-5 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karanja 7-5 M M & Co.
Khandalla 21-5 M M & C.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Rawalpindi, 6/5, P & O S N Co.
Comorin 14/5, F & O S N Co.
FOR GENOA.
Sumatra 5|5, M Italiana.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britannia, 7|5, K. N. Co.
City of Lahore, 10|5, K. N. Co.
FOR KOBE.
Havre Maru 6|5, O.S. Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 7|5 P. and O. S. N. Co.
Tokiwa Maru, 15|5, N. Y. Kaisha.
Tasmania Maru, N. F. O. S. Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bankura, 11|5, M. M. and Co.
Vasna 13|5, M. M. and Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi N F, S N Co.
FOR RANGOON
Hatarana N F, M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Surada N F M M and Co.
Sirsa N.F.M.M. & Co.
Nizam N F T M Co.
FOR COLOMBO.
Jaladuta, 7|5, S. S. N. Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Rawalpindi, P & O S N Co.
Comorin, P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
Britannia G T Co.
City of Lahore, K N Co.
FOR GENOA
Sumatra, M Italiana.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.
Havre Maru, O. S. Kaisha.
Mirzapore P & O S.N. Co.
Tokiwa Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Tasmania Maru, O. S. Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bankura, M. M. and Co.
Vasna, M. M. and Co.
FOR RANGOON
Hatarana, M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Surada M M & Co.
Nizam T.M. & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi T M Co.
Khosrou, T M & Co.
FOR COLOMBO.
Jaladuta, S.S.N. Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
President Haye 6-5-'32.
Ghorinda, 6-5-'32.
Naldera (boat) 6-5-'32.
India 7-5-'32.
Kalavati, 6-5-'32.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, May 7.

S.S. City of Lahore for Liverpool:—55 bales cotton waste India Shipping Agency; 14 bales wool raw Cox and Kings, Ltd.; 303 bags myrabollum J. Moolchand and Co.

For Marseilles:—130 bags turmeric M. Bhuta and Co.

For Glasgow:—685 bags groundnut cakes, and 119 bags mowra meal H. Rawji and Co.

For Barcelona:—25 bales cotton raw K. Devchand and Co.

S.S. Mirzapore for Shanghai:—400 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Tasmania Maru for Kobe:—180 tons iron scrap A. Papatlal and Son.

For Osaka:—20 tons iron scrap A. Papatlal and Son.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, May 7.

S.S. Tokiwa Maru, agents N. Y. Kaisha, Ltd., from Yokohama:—145 cases silk goods; 350 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods.

From Nagoya:—500 cases beer; 90 cases clocks; 380 cases porcelain ware; 140 cases cotton shirting; 133 cases cotton yarn; 153 cases glass ware.

From Osaka:—25 cases spun silk yarn; 58 cases needles; 2180 cases glass ware; 90 cases cotton piece goods; 200 cases cotton yarn; 223 cases shirting; 93 cases rayon yarn; 136 drms. coal pitch; 180 drms. paint; 200 drms. red lead; 1310 pcs. brass ware.

From Kobe:—200 bales silk piece goods; 30 bales silk yarn; 98 cases camphor; 40 cases cotton shirting; 136 cases rayon goods; 49 cases canvas shoes; 20 cases cotton pans; 180 cases

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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HIGHEST IN QUALITY

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
LUXMI BUILDING,
Ballard Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

WANT TO BE HAPPY and INDEPENDENT AT AGE 60?

The INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD. WILL HELP YOU DO THAT.

IT IS A PURELY INDIAN CO.
and offers
ALL THE LATEST ADVANTAGES
at
MODERATE COST.

For full particulars write to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers,
Jehangir Wadia Bldg.,
Fort, BOMBAY.

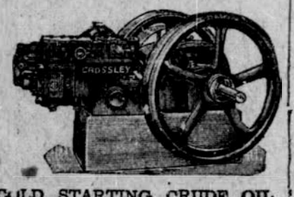
THE C. P. & BERAR PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank accepts FIXED DEPOSITS at the following rates:—

	Months
4½ p.c. per annum	9
5 p.c. „ „	12
	Years
5½ p.c. „ „	2
5½ p.c. „ „	3
5¾ p.c. „ „	4
6 p.c. „ „	5
6½ p.c. „ „	6
	or more years

CURRENT SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS OPENED.
All sorts of Banking business undertaken.
Rules on application.
G. A. BHONSULE,
Manager.
Nagpur City,
1st May, 1932.

CROSSLEY



COLD STARTING CRUDE OIL ENGINES.
From 3 H.P. to 2000 H. P.

Our Specialities:—Crossley Oil Engines, French Burr stones, Denmark Flour Grinding Mills, Oil Mills, Lathes, Shaping and Milling Machines, Pumps, Rice Mills, Beltings, Wood-workers, Tinsmith and Goldsmith Machines, Pharmaceutical Machines, etc., for all kinds of Industry!

Reliable Agents wanted.
Apply Sole Agents:—
Eruch D. Engineer & Co.
95, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA COTTON STATISTICAL SITUATION

Bombay, May 3.

RECEIPTS.

WEEK ENDING 23RD APRIL.	1932. Bales.	1931. Bales.
Calcutta	2559	2419
Bombay*	77638	36781
Karachi	9100	7112
Madras	1607	5012
Rangoon	218(a)	174
Tuticorin	375	980
Total	91497	102478

EXPORTS.

WEEK ENDING 23RD APRIL.	1932. Bales.	1931. Bales.
Calcutta	1344	196
Bombay*	7625	29422
Karachi	4816	22573
Madras	123	162
Rangoon	329	676
Tuticorin	....	6
Total	14737	53126

RECEIPTS.

1ST SEPT. TO 23RD APRIL.	1931-32.	1930-31.
Calcutta	56086	67180
Bombay*	1412459	2689404
Karachi	691914	969355
Madras	32534	76801
Rangoon	329	767
Tuticorin	43750	18244
Total	2238371	3825787

EXPORTS.

1ST SEPT. TO 23RD APRIL.	1931-32.	1930-31.
Calcutta	10886	11542
Bombay*	680261	1751108
Karachi	423802	733874
Madras	14974	38080
Rangoon	18027	77588
Tuticorin	1691	14499
Total	1149641	2626691

(a) to 16th April; *Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

WEEK ENDING 2ND MAY.	1932.	1931.
	562	1174
1ST SEPT. TO 2ND MAY.	1931-32.	1930-31.
	71073	33946

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

WEEK ENDING 16TH APRIL.	1932.	1931.
United Kingdom	....	14157
Continent	....	14066
China	1300	.....
Japan	2100	.....
Bombay	853	1319
U.S.A.	....	1250
Total	4253	30792

1ST SEPT. TO 16TH APRIL.	1931-32.	1930-31.
United Kingdom	50591	128508
Continent	166578	298492
China	18285	78489
Japan	178627	208083
Bombay	70157	33505
U.S.A.	4940	15997
Total	489178	763079

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH MAY.	1932. Bales.	1931. Bales.
Bengals	2291	5697
Oomras	10236	14998
Dholleras	8136	10959
Broach	23321	14532
Southerns	5535	12965
Persians	366	.....
Americans	30915	9776
Egyptians	95	.....
E. African	1604	5055
Other sorts	.....	.....
Total	82489	73982

EXPORTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH MAY.	Bales.
United Kingdom	.....
Continent	1934
China	250
Japan	4700
Coast Ports	201
Total	7085

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.	
Europe	1520
China, Japan and Coast Ports	18857
Total	20377

RECEIPTS FROM 1ST SEPT. TO 5TH MAY.	1931-32.	1930-31.
	1564963	2805709

EXPORTS FROM 1ST SEPT. TO 5TH MAY.	1931-32.	1930-31.
United Kingdom	14114	61857
Continent	89201	407770
China	163546	265885
Japan	392791	1071289
Coast Ports	28393	16814
U.S.A.	25	1439
Total	688070	1825054

	Bales.
Total exports by rail from 1st Sept. 1931 to 5th May 1932	138557
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1931 to 5th May 1932	[illegible]

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Gold Taken To Undisclosed Source

We have received the following weekly Bullion letter from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. dated London April 20:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £120,808,347 on the 13th instant as compared with £120,807,239 on the previous Wednesday.

Th latest shipment announced from Bombay is £1,050,000.

The bulk of the gold offered in the open market has been taken for an undisclosed source, smaller amounts being taken for shipment to the Continent.

Quotations during the week:—

	Per Equivalent fine value of £ Ounce.	Sterling.
April 14th	109/7d	15/6.1d
April 15th	109/9d	15/5.8d
April 16th	109/9d	15/5.8d
April 18th	109/9d	15/5.8d
April 19th	109/3d.	15/6d.
April 20th	110/d.	15/5.4d.
Average	109/8.2d	15/5.9d

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 11th instant to mid-day on the 18th instant:—

IMPORTS

	£
British India	1,538,043
British South Africa	1,218,545
Straits Settlements	31,460
New Zealand	12,890
Other countries	50,735
	2,851,673

EXPORTS

	£
Netherlands	126,800
Belgium	10,000
France	1,092,489
Other countries	95
	1,239,384

SILVER

The main factor in the market during the past week has been China, but business has not been extensive.

Absence of support led to a fall of 1/8d. on the 14th instant, but on the following two days buying orders from China brought the prices by successive rises of 3/16d and 5/16d., to 17d. and 17.1/6d. for cash and forward respectively.

At this level speculators showed a disposition to sell, and with buyers holding off, prices fell to 16.9/16d and 16.5/8d. which were the quotations yesterday for cash and forward respectively.

To-day, with weaker sterling and better advices from the East, some bear covering orders have been received, and a recovery of 3/16d to 16.3/4d. and 16.13/16d. has taken place.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 11th instant to mid-day on the 18th instant:—

IMPORTS

	£
Australia	11,596
Other Countries	2,837
	14,433

EXPORTS

	£
Belgium	35,600
France	3,059
Sweden	1,150
Germany	15,150
Netherlands	884
Other Countries	4,081
	59,924

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON

Bar Silver per oz. std.	Cash delivery	Two Months' delivery
April 14th	16.1/2d.	16.9-16d.
April 15th	16.11/16d.	16.3/4d.
April 16th	17. d.	17.1/16d
April 18th	16.11/16d.	16.3/4d.
April 19th	16. 9/16d.	16.5/8d.
April 20th	16.3/4d.	16.13/16d.
Average	16.698d.	16.760d.

IN NEW YORK

Cents per ounce .999 fine)

April 13th	28.1/8
April 14th	28.1/4
April 15th	28.1/2
April 16th	28.3/4
April 18th	28.3/8
April 19th	28.5/16

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 14th instant to the 20th instant was dollars 3.80 and the lowest doll. 3.753/4.

Same period last year	559449
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 5th May 1932	782757
Same time last year	991509

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON

	Bales.
Purchases of American cotton from 1st Sept. 1931 to 31st August 1932	250305
American cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. 1931 to 5th May 1932	183329
American cotton at sea for India	53449

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, May 6.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet and dull during the week under review with unsatisfactory demand. In all, Spot Prices declined by about an anna per cwt. and forward prices also declined by about 1 to 2 annas per cwt. No business is known to be done worth reportable. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 14-11-6 and Rs. 14-10-6 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 4-14-6 and Rs. 4-13-6 for March and April, Rs. 5 and Rs. 4-14 for May, Rs. 5-1-6 and Rs. 4-15 for June|July, Rs. 5-2 and Rs. 5 for Aug|Sept. and Rs. 5-3 and Rs. 5-1 for Oct.|Dec. shipments and Rs. 5 and Rs. 4-14 for British refined Sugar May shipment and Rs. 4-14 and Rs. 4-12 for May shipment of Beet Sugar.

Calcutta and Karachi markets have also remained quiet and dull with downward tendency. Spot rates ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 10-9 and Rs. 14-1-9 respectively. Foreign Markets: New York shows a decline of 6 to 10 points. London raws also show decline of 1 to 4d. Java remained dull and unchanged without any business doing during the whole week.

Planting in Java.—It is reported that 59 mills out of 166 now existing will totally stop planting sugar cane. The area to be planted by the remaining 107 mills will be approximately 1,00,000 hectares (24,700 acres) as compared with 1,65,000 in 1931 and 2,00,000 hectares in 1930. The estimated production for the next crop 1932|33 will be about 1,400,000 tons as compared with 2,500,000 tons in 1931|32 and 2,843,000 tons in 1930|31.

Arrivals.—s.s. Sumatra arrived during the week with a cargo of about 20127 bags of Java Sugar. s.s. Risaldar is expected to arrive on about the 8th instant with about 30,000 bags.

Offtake and Stocks: Offtake during the week is estimated at about 25000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,35,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the Bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14-10-6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5 per cwt.
S.S. Risaldar Rs. 4-13-6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 4-13-6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment May Rs. 4-14 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June|July Rs. 4-15 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Aug.|Sep. Rs. 5 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Octo.|Dec. Rs. 5-1 per cwt. F.B.H.
British Refined—May Rs. 4-14 per cwt. F.B.H.
Beet Sugar—May Rs. 4-12 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone—Quiet.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 6.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cabelgram from London to-day:—

Name of company	Latest prices. £ sh. d.
Andhra Valley (7-1|2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	100 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	59 0 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0 9 9
Bengal Iron 7-1|2 p.c. Preference	0 4 6
Bengal Nagpur Rly. Ordy. Stock	70 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 7 9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 11 9
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 6 6
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	0 14 3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	4 14 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banks. Corpn.	99 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	0 14 3
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	0 1 0
Indian Iron and Steel 7-1|2 p.c. Debs.	78 0 0
London and Rhodesian Mining and Land	0 2 3
Nitrate Railway Ordy.	1 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S. Ord.	1 9 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1|2 p.c. Deb.	64 0 0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Debs.	101 10 0
Tata Power 7-1|2 p.c. 'B' Dbs. 1939|50	100 0 0
Brazilian 5 p.c. Funding Loan (1914)	52 15 0
Cables and Wireless 7-1|2 p.c. Ord. 'A' Stock	13 0 0
Canadian Pacific Rly. Com. Stock	14 2 5
French 4 p.c. Rentes 1918 London Issue	24 10 0
San Paulo Coffee 7-1|2	

GINNINGS OF INDIAN COTTON

Week ending	1932.	1931	1931-32	1930-31
Madras	6152	12956	66213	110795
Bombay	40782	41605	362238	703295
Sind	2801	2349	103211	137344
Bengal	1339	1951	17764	15868
United Provinces	52	...	124197	217135
Punjab	13145	2030	583715	815076
Central Provinces	2503	4395	117829	453773
Berar	5872	7984	263904	772303
N.W.F. Provinces	....	....	286	512
Ajmer|Merwara	569	295	20103	30302
Assam	754	179	10188	2496
Burma	348	....	11739	18640
Bahawalpur State	217	....	14569	12154
Baroda State	10318	9253	55231	99327
Barwani State	20	....	8178	18119
Bhavnagar State	1502	1951	56376	33731
Bikaner State	401	....	13588	9870
Dhar State	598	225	13461	29907
Faridkot State	....	....	11991	9114
Holkar State	1530	1286	55508	133493
Hyderabad State	....	....	136130	324741
Jaora State	322	281	12512	18167
Jind State	....	....	18459	21687
Junagadh State	1236	1469	31688	42487
Mewar State	2137	1608	26611	33661
Mysore State	505	....	9809	....
Nabha State	....	....	25774	25809
Rajpila State	2427	282	25829	31811
Ratlam State	237	49	6728	14139
Minor cotton growing States	8390	10180	66885	115872
Total	104189	100328	2270714	4271633

MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS

G. I. P. RAILWAY TIMINGS

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	6-15
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6-50
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	8-30
Madras Express	10-15
Deccan Queen	10-25
Poona Mail	11-35
Nagpur Express	13-0
Punjab Mail	13-45
Allahabad Express	19-30
Poona Express	20-20
	Departures. H.M.
Allahabad Express	7-15
Poona Express	8-0
Madras Express	12-15
Punjab Mail	14-30
Poona Mail	15-30
Deccan Queen	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	17-45
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	21-46
Madras Mail	22-0
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	22-15
Nagpur Express	22-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

Arrivals at Bombay Central. Up. No.	H.M.
8 Passenger	5-20
20 Punjab Bombay Express	5-55
2 Gujerat Mail	6-45
10 Kathiawar Mail	7-50
4 Frontier Mail	8-35
Passenger	14-25
16 Kathiawar Express	19-5
6 Passenger	20-45
Departure from Bombay Central Down. No.	H.M.
15 Kathiawar Express	8-45
9 Passenger	8-55
11 Passenger	13-25
3 Frontier Mail	19-20
1 Gujerat Mail	21-0
5 Kathiawar Mail	21-15
19 Bombay Punjab Express	21-30
7 Passenger	22-0

AT BALLARD PIER

	H.M.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for Homeward passengers) arrives	8-45
On days when Frontier Mail Boat Train runs from Delhi arrives	9-15

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THE MODERN PAIN KILLING PACK

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GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN AMERICA

Failure Of Business To Gain During March

THE GLASS BANKING BILL

The following extracts from the monthly review of the National City Bank of New York deal with the economic conditions in the United States of America and Government financial position:—

The developments of the past month in the banking situation have been favourable, but the general course of business has been disappointing in view of the hopes raised by the financial improvement, and the usual seasonal expansion has not been realised. In the steel industry, although March is frequently the most active month of the year, operations continue at about the same rate as in January and February, namely 24 to 27 per cent of capacity, and automobile output has similarly moved sidewise upon a low level, in contrast with the usual increase. Bank clearings and other general business indicators have failed to improve, and retail trade reports are mostly unsatisfactory, the decline of 22 per cent in the dollar sales of the New York City department stores during the first twelve days of March, as compared with a year ago, being an illustration.

COMMODITY PRICES.

An unfavourable showing has been made by the securities markets and in basic commodity prices. The stock market has elected to follow the unsatisfactory trade reports, which imply unfavourable earnings statements to come, rather than the financial improvement, and sentiment here, and evidently abroad also, has been disturbed by the outbreak in the House of Representatives over the tax bill, leaving the Government's fiscal programme uncertain. If the experience of the depression has demonstrated anything conclusively, it is that capital will flee a country which does not balance its budget. The threat of such a situation, which it is hoped has been removed by the most recent turn of events, has been responsible for the fresh fears in evidence. The fall in prices of some of the most important raw commodities, including sugar, rubber, corn, lead and zinc, to new low points for the depression, and the renewed decline in wheat and cotton, have been other unsatisfactory features of the situation.

The failure of business to gain during the month is evidence of the formidable character of the obstacles which still stand in the way of recovery. However, some of the restraints upon the "Spring rise" appear to have been more accidental than otherwise, including the unseasonable weather and the postponement of automobile buying until the new Ford models are ready for inspection. As time will remove these difficulties, the seasonal rise, to the extent that they are factors, can be regarded principally as deferred. The automobile industry is of this mind, now that the air is being cleared by the introduction of the new Fords and Plymouths; and it is encouraging to note that an organisation of the importance of the General Motors Corporation takes the view that there is business to be done, and is employing a very large appropriation during the first week of April in a national advertising and selling campaign and exhibition of its products.

IMPROVEMENT IN BANKING.

Meanwhile, the improvement in the banking position is unquestionable, and is not confined to the United States. Since the middle of February central bank rates have been reduced in fifteen countries. The marked improvement in the situation in Great Britain is the subject of discussion hereafter in this letter. In this country bank failures have dropped to much smaller figures, the total for March up to the 25th having been 31, according to the American Banker, which compares with 115 for the whole month of February and 342 in January. In the same period 22 banks previously closed were reopened. Accompanying this improvement, the return flow of currency to the banks has been a steady one, the amount outstanding having shown decreases each week since February 3 and a total decline of dollars 151,000,000 in that period. Concurrently the gold movement has turned again in our favour; the repatriation of foreign bank balances has been out of gold previously earmarked, involving no fresh loss to this country, and the stock has gained about dollars 30,000,000. In short, the evidence is that the measures taken in support of credit have been effective, while the "inflation scares" which arose when each of these measures was proposed have died away as the true nature of the programme became clear.

IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS—THE FEDERAL TAX BILL.

With all the other difficulties, the improvement in the banking situation remains as fundamentally important. There can be no beginning to recovery from depression until there is recovery from panic. At this stage the situation of business is that definite progress has been made with respect to credit and banking difficulties, and confidence has therefore gained in that quarter, constituting the first step toward general improvement. It would be premature to say that confidence is fully reestablished, or even that it is hardy enough to withstand further severe shocks in the near future. In fact, it needs to be nourished by continuing progress in dealing with the remaining obstacles to recovery.

During the past month Congress has applied itself to the fiscal problems of the Government occasioned by the deficit of over dollars 2,000,000,000 this year (excluding the amounts employed in debt retirement). The borrowing made necessary by this deficit has been a burden upon the investment markets at a time when they are not well able to bear it. The consequences over the past half-year have been a sharp decline in Government bonds affecting all bonds, and a nearly complete stoppage of the flow of new capital to other than governmental uses, while for some months past the Government itself has been unable to find a practicable market for a long-term issue. These consequences have become so apparent that the Administration, the leaders of Congress and of both parties, and the weight of opinion in the country, fully agree upon the necessity of balancing the budget in the fiscal year 1933, for which a deficit of dollars 1,250,000,000 is at present indicated. According to the leaders most of the members of Congress share that view.

President Hoover has made a clear and persuasive statement of the situation, pointing out that the undertaking to balance the budget—is the very keystone of recovery. It must be done. Without it the several measures for restoration of public confidence and reconstruction which we have already undertaken will be incomplete and the depression prolonged indefinitely * * *

The government, no more than individual families, can continue to expend more than it receives without inviting serious consequences. To continue to live on borrowed money only postpones the difficulty and in the meantime begets all manner of new evils and dangers, which create costs and losses to every workman, every farmer and every business man far in excss of the cost of courageous action in balancing the budget.

SERIOUS EFFECTS.

The controversy in the House of Representatives over the tax bill has been upon the method of taxation to be employed, and not upon the greater issue of balancing the budget, and need not prematurely be interpreted as signifying an intention not to balance the budget. Nevertheless it is disturbing, is subject to erroneous interpretation abroad, and will have cumulatively serious effects if it is prolonged. On the other hand, prompt action to raise the needed revenue and resistance to the further demands for extraordinary expenditures and disbursements that are being advanced, such as the proposed cashing of veterans' compensation certificates, will more effectively strengthen the financial situation than any other measure that can at present be taken, public attention rightly being fixed upon the subject as of key importance.

With respect to the character vied, clearly the essential, business conditions and the sums to be raised being what they are, is that it must be broad-based, and fall upon either many taxpayers or many articles of consumption. Such taxes will provoke resentment, but if they also provoke resentment against unwarranted government expenditures they will serve a good purpose.

The familiar attempt to lay the burden mainly upon large incomes through the imposition of high surtaxes is in evidence, but the Treasury is under no illusion that such taxes would produce much revenue in this period of diminished income and severe capital losses. The beginning of a shift into tax-exempt issues is already in evidence in the bond market, and is described subsequently.

THE GLASS BANKING BILL.

The Glass Banking Bill was introduced into the Senate on March 17, and hearings are being held upon it in Committee. The bill was devised to prevent such inflation in the security markets as occurred in 1928-29, which obviously is not an immediate peril. The author of the bill has lately sponsored legislation, the Glass-Steagall Act, which is an important part of the programme in support of credit, and has had a very hopeful effect upon the banking situation and in restoring confidence. If the time is appropriate for the one form of legislation it is inappropriate for another of opposite effect.

The new bill is extremely deflationary in its provisions, and in its present form would be so destructive of all values, and would so evidently prolong and intensify the depression, that its introduction has been a seriously distributing factor, restrictive of confidence and an obstacle to business recovery.

It is the hope of the conservative banking interests of the country that consideration of the question of banking reform legislation may be postponed by the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency until a more favourable time, when the problem can be more rationally considered in a more normal economic atmosphere. The fundamental principle is that a crisis is not a time for fundamental banking legislation, except of clearly emergency character.

"NOT SHIRKING WORK"

Mr. B.S. Turkhad, President of the Society of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay, writes:—

"With reference to the report of a case of 'disorderly behaviour' at the Victoria Terminus which appeared recently in the newspapers under bold headlines, I think, it is my duty as the President of the Society of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay not to allow to stand uncontradicted certain statements which were made by Mr. Mistry, the defence counsel in the case.

I do not understand on what authority Mr. Mistry made a sweeping statement that the Courts of Honorary Magistrates are congested. On enquiries I understand that the case was not taken straight by the Railway Police to the Presidency Magistrate's Third Court, because there was congestion in the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Fort Court. It was transferred to the Third Court under the orders of the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate. I do not know the circumstances under which it was transferred, but I believe there is a Circular issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate (?) to the Honorary Magistrates that they may apply for transfer of such cases as are likely to take more time than they can reasonably devote to them.

Perhaps, the Honorary Magistrates before whom the case was originally placed, may have requested the Chief Presidency Magistrate to transfer it in view of the above Circular. Because a Bench of Magistrates availed themselves of this Circular, Mr. Mistry is not justified in stating that the Honorary Magistrates' Courts are congested which led the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to wonder why the Honorary Magistrates "took up the positions." The proceedings as they are reported in the papers lead their readers to believe that the Honorary Magistrates are shirking work. An entirely wrong impression is likely to be made on the minds of the public who are ignorant of the extent of services which the institution of the Honorary Magistrates is rendering to Government and the public.

The Honorary Magistrates in Bombay have summary powers and the cases put up before them are disposed of without any delay except in a few cases which are contested by the Lawyers some time is taken up in disposing them. It may be that some cases are dragged on for a few weeks but they are dragged so for reasons beyond the control of the Magistrates and from that fact alone Mr. Mistry was not entitled to state that cases are dragged on for 7 months or longer.

As a matter of fact when contested cases come up before the Honorary Magistrates and which are not likely to be finished within the space of two hours in which they have to dispose of a number of cases of various kinds in some of which the accused persons are in custody, they hold Special Courts for their disposal. No less than 151 Special Courts were held in all the Courts during the year 1931. Special Courts are held only when the exigencies of the work require their holding and the learned counsel who stated that they did not exist now, displayed an utter ignorance of the true state of affairs.

The above facts are enough to prove that the Honorary Magistrates instead of shirking work, as Mr. Mistry tried to make out by stating that they are not paid, are doing their work ungrudgingly and unostentatiously. The remark made by the learned Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court was practically extracted by Mr. Mistry by stating that the Honorary Magistrates were not paid. The very fact that they are styled "Honorary" is sufficient to give the impression to the man-in-the-street that they are not paid. Mr. Mistry's statement was, therefore, superfluous.

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INDIAN CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
EGMORE MADRAS

Agents:—RATILAL BROS., 175-A, Dadar Main Road, Bombay 14.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu.—Vaishakh, Shud 4, 1933.
Parsi.—Adar 5, 1301.
Muslim.—Mohurrum 2, 1351.
Sunrise.—6h. 7m.
Sunset.—7h. 3m.
Hightide.—1-19, 14-30.
Lowtide.—7-24, 20-26.
Phases of the Moon: First Quarter 13th May 7h. 10m. p.m. Full Moon 20th May 10h. 29m. a.m. Last Quarter 27th May 10h. 24m. a.m. New moon June 5.

Results of F. E. Examination, S. E. (Civil) Examination, S. E. (Mechanical) Examination, B. E. (Civil) Examination, and B. E. (Mechanical) Examination, University Hall 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 10.

Bombay Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Indian Roads and Transport Development Association, Ld., Fourth Annual General Meeting, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, 6

Ports 18857 28.5/16 April 19th Imperial Airways Ltd.

Results of second M.B.B.S. and Third M.B.B.S. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon: Gramophone records; 7 p.m. Miss Lakdawala's light music and Vigneshwar Shastri's violin solo; 9 p.m. news in Hindi.

SHANKER JAYANTI.

Under the auspices of the Asthika Samaj, the Purohits of Matunga will celebrate "Shanker Jayanti" on Tuesday (10th instant) at No. 1 Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga, (G.I.P.) Bombay.

BAND AT BAPTISTA'S GARDEN.

The Emperor Band of Bombay under the Directorship of Mr. R. Remedios will play a select programme of music at the Joseph Baptista's Garden at Mazagon (Bhandarvada Reservoir) to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT MANDVI.

A Swadeshi Exhibition will be opened at Mandvi, in the Cufeni Wisa Osval Wadi, Khadak, Pala Gali on the 18th inst., lasting for at least ten days. The opening ceremony will be performed by Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Kt.

The office of the Exhibition Committee will be removed from Tuesday, (10th inst.) to the premises where the Exhibitions will be held.

Manufacturers and dealers intending, for exhibition and sale of their articles, to hire Stalls should communicate to the Secretary. Arrangements have also been made for entertainment programmes everyday.

MORE VISITORS TO PARSI SWADESHI BAZAR.

The Bazar is drawing larger number of visitors. Amongst who visited the Bazar on Sunday evening were Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Saklatwalla, Mr. C. B. Mehta, Dr. M. E. Pavry, Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Cooper Brothers, Pestonji Kapadia, N. M. Bhownagri, etc

The Bazar will remain open till the 15th daily from 4 to 9 p.m.

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LOVE vs. LUXURY

What happens when husbands lose their fortunes and pampered wives must give up all their fineries and comforts?

A THRILLING ANSWER.

BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY

POLITICAL GRIEVANCES OF STATE SUBJECTS

Meeting In Bombay

The alleged harsh treatment meted out to political undertrial prisoners in Bikaner State came in for a good deal of criticism at an informal meeting of the State Subjects held in Hira Baug, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay, on Sunday night.

The meeting resolved to convene a public meeting to voice the various grievances of the Bikaner State subjects and also to appoint a Committee to go in a deputation to the Maharaja of Bikaner and to place before him all the grievances and demand their redress. Mr. C. D. Vyas presided.

RIGHTS OF UNDERTRIALS

Prof. Abhyankar, who was the principal speaker at the meeting declared that the object of the [illegible] for political reasons should be entitled to the usual facilities accorded to undertrial prisoners. He did not want to go into the merits of the case as it was "sub judice." From newspaper reports however it was clear that 3 persons were arrested in January last and locked up in jails and sanction for their prosecution was given only in April and the actual case of sedition was launched on April 14. He contended that these people were kept in jail from January to April for no reason at all.

RIVALING MEERUT TRIAL?

After the complaint was filed against the workers it was the duty of the State to cite witnesses at once, but instead they adopted a strange procedue and took some more time to cite witnesses. He did not know whether it was going to be another Meerut trial as the State now wanted to call 263 witnesses.

The speaker further alluded to the harsh treatment accorded to accused. They were heavily handcuffed and made to walk three miles from the cells to the court in scorching heat. These things were not worthy of an enlightened ruler and he ought to see that all facilities were afforded to unedrtrials. This was the first prosecution of the kind in Bikaner and in the peculiar state of things obtaining there it was very difficult to secure the services of independent legal advisers and the speaker wanted the Maharaja to give permission to the accused to bring pleaders from outside the State for defending them.

Prof. Abhyankar threw a challenge to the Maharaja of Bikaner to prosecute him and not his poor subjects of Bikaner State. The speaker and Mr. Amritlal Seth had exposed the Maharaja at the meetings of the Federal Structure Committee held in London. The Maharaja claimed to be an enlightened and benevolent ruler and told the Committee that he had a Legislative Council in his State. The speaker then prepareed a memorandum stating that the Legislative Assembly was a sham body composed of nominated members and also asserting that there was absolutely no progress worth speaking of in the State.

63 ARRESTED AND 53 CONVICTED

Situation In Ahmednagar In April

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, May 7.

The 65th "Dictator", Ahmednagar District Congress Committee, was arrested at Newasa, a taluka town in the District, for distributing Congress Bulletins on "Gandhi Day," and was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment. Two Congressmen of Ahmednagar have been released from Yeravda Prison after completing their terms of imprisonment.

Out of the Delhi delegates from Ahmednagar there have been released from Delhi Central Prison.

Another Congressman was served with a notice (at the time of his release) to quit Delhi within 24 hours, and not to enter it again.

In the Ahmednagar District, "Gandhi Day" celebrations were observed at different places and in all eight arrests were made that day, thus:

Ahmednagar 3, Kopergaon 1, Newase 1, Sangamner 1 and Kharde 2. Out of these, seven have been convicted.

During the month of April more than 63 arrests were made and 53 convictions were secured in the District.

Three ladies have also been convicted.

Mahatma Gandhi Is Regarded As Leader In Some Respects By Arabs

Begum Fatma Izzet Pasha On Real Leaders Of Her Nation

Begum Fatma Izzet Pasha writes in amplification of her interview in the Chronicle" of April 30:—

In the interview that Mrs. Shaukat Ally gave to the "Evening News" a few days ago, she claims that the Arabs look upon Shaukat Ally as their leader. This is absolutely untrue. Although the Arabic-speaking world is 65 million people and they all claim the honour to be called Arabs, we Arabs of the Peninsular of Arabia only—are the real Arabs. We do not allow anyone outside the Peninsular of Arabia to call himself an Arab, even though he belongs to Egypt or North Africa which came under the Arab conquests. We Arabs are a pure race, one of the purest in the world, whose generosity, hospitality and bravery are a legend in history and literature. And all others—Egyptians, North Africans, etc., who claim to be Arabs are not real Arabs, because they have inter-married so much with foreigners, and they no longer can be looked upon by us as Arabs, much less as pure Arabs.

"SIMPLY A FRIEND."

Mr. Shaukat Ally has never been looked upon as our leader, and will never be looked upon as such. He is simply a friend. And why should we Arabs look upon Mr. Shaukat Ally, a foreigner to us, as our leader? We have our own Arab heroes who are our natural leaders. The greatest of them is His Majesty King Faisal of Iraq who is the direct descendent of our Holy Prophet Mohamed and who is struggling to unite the whole Arab Peninsular under one ruler. The second great Arab hero is His Majesty King Ibn el Saoud who is a great reformist and the essence of wisdom and patriotism.

The only foreigner who is regarded as a leader in some respects by the Arab nation, is the great Mahatma Gandhi.

Another point. Mrs. Shaukat Ally, in referring to her son, says that she cannot take him back to England "where he would be despised by the [illegible] fanatical, untravelled and unread westerners look down upon. Had her son been the son of a real Arab, any Englishman with an elementary education could have told her that he is a white man because the Arabs are classed amongst the people of the Semitic race. But unfortunately for her, her son is not an Arab. The boy is the son of her first husband who was a Somaliland man, and not an Arab as she claims. We Arabs protest against this mixing up of the names of Arabs and Arabia with the marriage of Mrs. Shaukat Ally.

RUMOUR CONTRADICTED.

I should like to contradict the rumour that I was going to marry a well-known Mahomedan gentleman of Bombay. I prize my freedom too highly to sacrifice it for any man. I have been married once, and that is quite enough for me. My late husband Sarijda Zadeh Refet Bey belonged to a noble and historical family of Turkey, and I have had my experience of marital bliss.

ANTYAJ ASHRAM LANDS FORFEITED BY GOVERNMENT

Notice Served On Sirdar Vallabhbhai For Revenue Recovery

AHMEDABAD, May 8.

The Government has issued a notice against Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel as President of the Gujarat Congress Committee forfeiting the land belonging to the Antyaj Ashram at Bodal in the Kaira District for failing to pay land revenue on it.

A member of the "Depressed Classes" and 16th "dictator" of the Gujarat Congress Committee who was thrice arrested and thrice released within the last fortnight, proceeded to Sunav village in the Kaira District where he took out a procession which the police dispersed. He was arrested and later sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, in default to further six months' rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

Plight Of Indian Workers In Malaya

DUTY OF INDIAN AGENCY TO AFFORD DEPARTMENTAL PROTECTION

Dr. L. Sundaram's Plea For Enquiry And Deputation

BEZWADA, May 6.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram has made the following statement to the Press regarding the need for an inquiry about the conditions of Indian Labour in Malaya:—

"The situation in Malaya is disconcerting. We have about five lakhs of our workers employed on Rubber Estates in that colony. It is reported that consequent on the collapse of world prices of rubber, there is a scheme ready for the repatriation of our nationals back to our country. Already three thousand rubber Estate workers have arrived at Negapatam and the B. I. S. N. Company is contemplating to arrange more transport facilities for the speedier repatriation of some thirty thousand Indians who have been collected at various Malaya ports for transhipment.

15 YEARS AGO.

It was fifteen years ago that the late Mr. Marakkayar and Sir Norman Marjori banks were deputed to investigate the conditions obtaining in Malaya with a view to encouraging and sustaining Indian emigration to that country. Since 1917, no further note was taken of the conditions of life and work of our nationals overseas. Consequent on the passage of the Indian Emigration Act of 1923 and its further amendments, an agent of ours is now resident in Malaya. The Indian Agency is bound to do what all it can towards safe-guarding our nationals' interests in that colony as far as departmental protection and administration can do.

PLEA FOR ENQUIRY.

But the present situation calls for an inquiry. Are the Indian workers returning home as voluntary repatriates who have a premonition as to the nearness of the mother country and thus make frequent cross sea voyages, or are they compulsorily sent back. It is the duty of the public and the Government in India to see that this issue is cleared up.

NEED FOR DEPUTATION.

Next, there is a distinct necessity for an influential deputation being sent to Malaya which commands the confidence of the public. Conditions of Estate employments, demobilisation of estate workers and their absorption elsewhere, completion between Indian and Chinese workers possibilities of the tin industry absorbing our deplored nationals, sex-proportions, rights of association and a host of other important matters must be thoroughly investigated.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

Finally what is the future of the repatriated Indian workers in our country. South African Indian repatriation schemes have been demonstrated to be a failure. The Government have a duty to the five lakhs of workers now resident in Malaya. Will they disgrace it?—A. P.

DROWNING TRAGEDY AT MARVE

Young Jew Carried Away By Tide

A party of young Jews who had gone to Marve's seashore (near Malad) on Sunday Morning, met with a grave tragedy, one of them being carried away into the sea by the force of the tide.

It appears that they went in the sea for a swim at 10 in the morning. One Samuel Ezra, a clerk in the employment of Sassoon Co. was swept into the sea by the tide. The party did everything to save him but it was of no use. There was a brisk search for the body throughout the day which had not been recovered by evening.

NEW MIDDLE SCHOOL IN BOMBAY

For South Indian Boys And Girls

On a survey of the existing facilities for education by a Committee which was appointed sometime ago, it was found that there was considerable room for improvement in the education at present imparted to the South Indian Children in Bombay as also a need for making a beginning for the continuance of their education beyond the primary stage. Feeling this need a Committee was constituted for the purpose of taking suitable measures for bringing a school into existence.

This Committee has now begun its work. A Society called "The South Indian Education Society" has been registered, under Act 21 of 1891, mainly to promote the educational interests of South Indian children in Bombay City and its suburbs.

The South Indian Education Society has made arrangements to start the South Indian Middle School in Matunga from the first week of June. The School will consist of three classes, Preparatory Junior and Preparatory Senir (corresponding to but slightly higher than the existing 3rd and 4th standards) and First Form (according to Madras standard). Sanskrit will form the compulsory second language in order to enable students passing out of this school to continue their education in Bombay or in Madras.

Provision will be made for adequate coaching in Tamil and Malayalam. The services of two teachers, one M.A., L.T. and the other B. A. L. T. have been requisitioned. The curriculum will include music and needle work for girls and physical culture.

It has been provisionally decided to levy fees at the rate of Rs. 3/8 for the Preparatory classes and Rs. 5/- for the First Form.

Particulars regarding can be had from any of the following:—Dr. S. S. Krishnan, Matunga, Mr. A Krishnamachari of the Associated Press, Mr. S. Raghavachari, Tambe House, Dadar and Mr. P. N. Hariharan, Khar Road.

Will Shree Goverdhan Sansha Wake Up?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Trustees of the Shree Goverdhan Sanstha have a building on Khetwadi Main Road, known as the Goverdhan Bhuwan. The work of the Shree Goverdhan Sanstha is mainly to protect cows from going to slaughter house and feed them.

This Sanstha in Bombay has a few paid workers who go round the city collecting money by singing sons pertaining to cows which appeal to the religious feelings of the public, thinking that the humanitarian cause is advanced by this society and the credulous throw away their money freely into the coffers of the Sanstha.

Recently an incident took place for which the public will be entitled to hold the management responsible. Some time back a cow was freed from a butcher for which mostly the tenants of Goverdhan Bhuwan had subscribed and was kept in the chawk of the building. The cow was regularly fed by the tenants daily.

Three months ago the cow mysterious disappeared and nobody could trace its whereabouts. When the management was asked recently for an explanation of the cow they replied: "We do not know where the cow is."

Are we to understand that the members of the Managing Board of the Sanstha are such irresponsible people that they think their duty ends with sending workers round the city in saffron caps and green belts to collect money and do not care to investigate into the cases of cows missing from their own protection and which, if rumours are true, are reported to have been sold to the butchers?

Do these people imagine that they can go on collecting public funds and be callous to public sentiments and popular criticism? Will the trustees at least wake up and improve the management?—Yours, etc.,

"A LOVER OF COWS."

THE RIALTO To-night at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

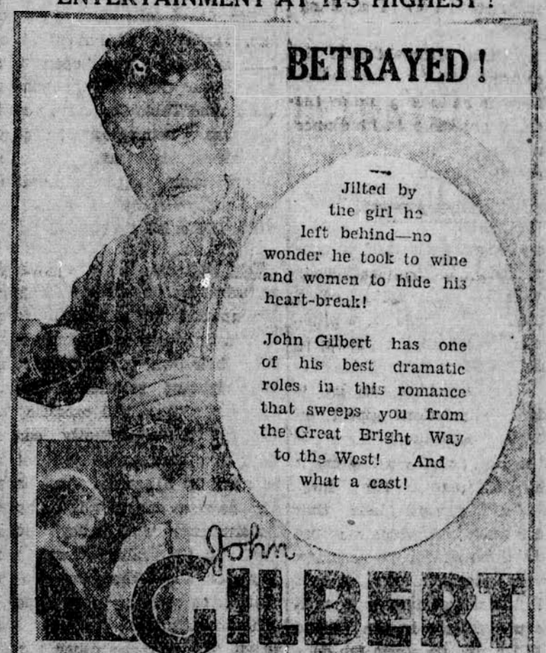
A SUPER DOUBLE ATTRACTION!
PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF
The World Famous
CRYSTAL GAZER
and
THOUGHT READER
TELLS THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE
Come and ask him any Question.

ALSO UNIVERSAL'S SENSATIONAL MELODRAMA

WITH
HELEN TWELVETREES, LILYAN TASHMAN, RAYMOND HACKETT, NEIL HAMILTON
Also SLIM SUMMERVILLE COMEDY.

Bombay's Leading Talkie House **THE CAPITOL** To-night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

ENTERTAINMENT AT ITS HIGHEST!


BETRAYED!
Jilted by the girl he left behind—no wonder he took to wine and women to hide his heart-break!
John Gilbert has one of his best dramatic roles in this romance that sweeps you from the Great Bright Way to the West! And what a cast!
John GILBERT
with LOIS MORAN
EL BRENDEL
Madge Evans
"How much for a divorce?"
West of Broadway
directed HARRY BEAUMONT
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

ALSO A RIB-CRACKING, ROARING COMEDY.
3 REELS——"LET'S DO THINGS"——3 REELS
ZASUPITTS and THELMA TODD

SECRET OF SHIVAJI'S SUCCESS

Unity Of Maharashtra

Under the auspices of Janjeera C. K. P. Social Society, Bombay, the Jayanti of Shivajee was publicly performed at Dhuru Hall, Dadar, Bombay, on Saturday evening when Bhartacharya Chintamanrao Vinayak Vaidya took the chair.

Mr. S. R. Bhise spoke on the times of Shivaji. He advised the Society to visit the original places of Shivaji rather than observe such Jayantis. It would thus encourage the rising generation. He pointed out that the basis of Shivaji's success was the unity of Maharashtra.

Mr. V. K. Joshi spoke on self-purification, implicit faith in God, self-sacrifice, and strength of unity. He advised the audience to follow the principle of the "Higher Duty," without any distinction of caste or creed.

The President referred to the old history of Shivaji, and dilated on several incidents for consideration by the historians. He said he had recently published his historical book with documentory evidence on this subject and earnestly requested the audience to go through it.

PHONOGRAMS.—A postal notice says:—"For the benefit of Telephone subscribers. Telegrams can be Telephoned to the Central Telegraph Offices at the undermentioned places for onward transmission by telegraph to other stations:—

Bombay.—Subscribers to Government Exchange Call up Nos. 9095, 9185. Subscribers to Bombay Telephone Voys. Exchange Dial 299 and ask for "Phonogram." Poona Dial 234.

Ahmedabad Call up No. 837.

For full particulars of the Phonogram system please refer to the Post and Telegraph Guide, Rule 411-A, page 165.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, MAY 9, 1932

ANOTHER DUAL POLICY

Those two unfailing devotees of the Round Table Conference, Messrs. M. R. Jayakar and C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, seem to be very uneasy about the slow progress of the work of constructive constitutional reform. They are particularly concerned that the work of the Consultative Committee, of which they are themselves very serviceable members, will be hindered by Government's delay in giving their promised award on the communal question. They accordingly appeal to Government to announce the decision without any further delay and then straightway "to arrange for such conferences in England as will facilitate a rapid disposal of the topics remaining for settlement".

TOUCHING FAITH.

Touching indeed is the faith of these gentlemen in conferences and yet more conferences. But they have not a word to say on Government's rule by Ordinances and the general policy of repression and suppression now flourishing, though this policy is recognised even by their fellow-Liberals in this country and by non-Indian friends of India in England as the greatest, if not the only, hindrance to the progress of the task of constructive reform.

THEIR FORLORN APPEAL.

These two protagonists of co-operation seem to be concerned only with the time factor of a constitutional settlement, without reference to all the parties to the settlement or its probable nature. "Do something but do it quickly" is the forlorn appeal on which they base their hope of some sort of definite achievement by the Conference. The forecasts of Government plans that we have published, which we believe in the main to be accurate, show that from all the present constitutional travail only a small mouse will emerge in the shape of a Bill giving provincial autonomy to India as an instalment. Our prediction has received confirmation in the various comments and special correspondents' reports in the Government press both in India and Britain. But Messrs. Jayakar and Iyer seem blissfully unconscious of what is going on and have not a word to say about the danger of piecemeal reform, which is tantamount to a betrayal of the promises made to India and is likely infinitely to worsen the situation in the country. Earnest Liberals have again and again pointed out the danger of postponing central responsibility. They have demanded immediate central responsibility in British India even if the Federal scheme for the whole of India has to be postponed. They rightly point out that provincial autonomy without central responsibility cannot be a real or adequate measure of self-government.

SUSPICIOUS SILENCE.

The studied silence of certain other well-known Liberal leaders on this question is extremely suspicious. If Messrs. Jayakar and Iyer think that, merely because several questions of federal Government are tabled for discussion at the next meeting of the Consultative Committee, the Federal scheme still holds the foreground of the stage and is soon to be embodied and passed in the Bill that is being drafted by Lord Sankey, they are sadly mistaken. What is contemplated falls far short of this. It is the view of those who keep their eyes and ears open that the Labour Government's scheme of a Round Table Conference, such as it was, is being slowly but stealthily side-tracked and that the Simon Report is supplementing the Sankey Report and Bill.

WILL THEY BE SATISFIED?

True Nationalists are not much perturbed by the change of plans. For, apart from their having foreseen such a change long ago, they have their own way of asserting their right of self-determination. That right they will exercise as soon as the opportunity comes. They may then be trusted not to be lured by a bauble. But those who have so far blindly accepted Government's "dual policy" should awake to the reality of what is going on about them and see for themselves whether there is not a dual constitutional scheme, one for to-day and the other for a distant morrow. We shall, of course, be told that the scheme for to-day is only a token of Government's anxiety to make a fair beginning straightway, without letting the Princes and the communalists hinder the first step. Will the Liberals be satisfied with such a plea and such a performance after all the glowing promises given again and again during the past two years? The country certainly will not be.

An Insensate Outrage

The assassination of President Doumer by a Russian fanatic, a disgruntled 'emigre', is a tragedy of international gravity though we cannot suppose that it is likely to have any far-reaching political consequences. M. Doumer was greatly respected in France though not a great political figure like Poincare or Briand. His victory over the latter in the Presidential election was surprising, and characteristic of the variability of French politics. The President in France has far less power than the American President. He is more akin to a constitutional monarch and to hold him responsible for political wrongs, real or imaginary, is not reasonable. France has been the chief centre of White Russian intrigues, since the Bolsheviks came into power and the French have generally been very sympathetically inclined towards these unfortunate but misguided Russians, who refuse to accept the new regime. The reason for French sympathy is obvious. Russia was the banker of the Tsarist Government and, strangely, the French Republic subscribed to large Russian loans for maintaining one of the worst autocracies the world has ever seen. All this money has been permanently lost to French investors.

WHY A FASCIST?

It is easy to accept the report that the author of this odious crime is insane. We do not know why he should be described as a Fascist, Fascism is an essentially Italian term and describes an essentially Italian political movement. Whatever its demerits, which in our view are many, it does not encourage or approve of terrorism of the kind that finds expression in futile outrages of this kind against the heads of foreign states. In reality there is no such thing as Russian "Fascism" and the appropriation of the appellation "Fascist" by a Russian fanatic may well be resented by Italian Fascists who will repudiate and reprobate this crime as emphatically as any one else. It is obvious that what has turned the head of the lunatic, who conceived that he was serving his country by firing at the French President, was the absurd belief that France was under an obligation to the Russian Whites to support them by active measures in their campaign against the Soviet.

DANGEROUS REFUGEES.

It is possible that, as a result of this insensate deed by a Russian Fascist, France may refuse to encourage further intrigues on her soil against Bolshevik Russia. During the French Revolution England was a favourite asylum for the French 'emigres', and the same kind of refuge is now being afforded in France to all those Russians who supported the Russian autocracy and carry on perpetual intrigues against the Soviet from foreign territory but Bolshevism is an accomplished fact and is deeply rooted in the Russian soil. It is fortunate, that this Russian fanatic was not a Bolshevist. The murder of Archduke Ferdinand in Servia was the prelude to a world war which deluged half Europe in blood, and in the present state of world politics who can say what might have been the consequences of such an act, if it could have been supposed to be inspired by Bolshevist instead of Tsarist animus against France. The French people may be assured of the sympathy of the world in the unexpected and moving tragedy that has overtaken them.

NO MONOPOLY OF TRUTH

Professor Privat has given a courteous reply to the baseless charges made by Sir Samuel Hoare against all those who honestly differ from his policy of repression which is alienating even those Indians who have held themselves aloof from the present political struggle. The Secretary of State foolishly thinks that his policy is greatly liked by a majority of Indians, because he must have been informed to that effect by his agents in India! Professor Privat had no difficulty in exposing the pretentions of this Tory mediocrity to a monopoly of truth, as to the events in India. We agree with him that the repression is making nationalists of Moderates. Professor Privat himself is an admirer and friend of England, like Mahatma Gandhi, but they have to tell the truth though it might hurt Sir Samuel Hoare.

BIRDS OF PASSAGE

The Associated Chambers of Commerce and the European Association are closely co-operating with each other against Indian interests and both have decided to send a deputation to wait on Sir Samuel Hoare to demand for Britishers in India special privileges and rights which are denied to others. They not only want separate electorates, but ask that their present representation should be kept for all time, and if the number of members in the legislatures are to be increased the Europeans too ought to be allowed to increase their members. It is easy enough to understand the close working arrangement between Muslims, Europeans and Dr. Ambedker for separate electorates for the safeguarding of mutual interests. The Europeans naively admit that they are constantly absenting themselves from India and, therefore, special facilities should be given them constantly to change their representatives in the legislatures. Who can deny that these are birds of passage?

SWADESHI AND LUXURIES

Some Swadeshi leagues are not content with preaching Swadeshi; but, in view of the extremely low purchasing power of most Indians, they also carry on a campaign for rigorous but wise economy. They discourage the purchase of luxuries, especially the harmful ones, even if they are Swadeshi. It is certainly better to purchase Indian cigarettes or "bidies" than foreign ones. But it may be better still to give up or reduce smoking, on grounds of health as well as of economy.

The Joint Swadeshi Board of the Bengal National and Indian Chambers of Commerce points out in a bulletin issued by it recently that in 1930-31 India spent a crore and a quarter of rupees on imported cigars and cigarettes. It is clear that national economy requires that, if tobacco is to be consumed at all, it must be of Indian production.

The case of foreign liquors, also cited by the Board, stands in a different category altogether. Liquor is much worse than a common luxury. It is a poison and must be shunned as such, whether it is foreign or Swadeshi. Speaking generally it is best for the people, especially the poor, to taboo all harmful luxuries and to reduce to a minimum the use of what are called tolerable luxuries; provided always that whichever articles of luxury are to be purchased should be Swadeshi.

INDIA WILL NOT LOOK AT IT

Rumoured Proposal To Grant Her Only Provincial Autonomy

(BY S. M. RAHMAN, M. L. C. AKOLA)

It cannot be denied that the rumours in regard to the intention of the British Government to introduce a bill, during autumn, conferring provincial autonomy, pending the completion of the scheme of All-India Federation, are causing anxiety in India. The proposed step is sure to prove highly detrimental to the best interests of India, and every well-wisher of the country earnestly hopes that all those "alarums and excursions" will turn out to be groundless.

DISTRUST OF BRITISH INTENTIONS.

The crucial question at this juncture is of trust in British pledges. The British administrator in India may, ostrichlike, ignore the grim reality, but the unfortunate fact is that mistrust of Britain is permeating every strata of society in this country. The present political trouble has mostly emanated from a widespread belief in certain political circles in the country that the British people do not sincerely desire that India should get self-rule, under the aegis of the British Crown.

THE WAY OUT.

In their heart of hearts, it is alleged, they desire to perpetuate the present political domination of a handful of Britishers over the teeming millions of India. The counsels of despair, preached in certain quarters, are to a considerable extent, the outcome of mistrust. In order to dispel this pernicious atmosphere of suspicion, it is absolutely necessary that the declared policy of the British Government, embodied in the White Paper, should be materialised at the earliest opportunity. If a bill is introduced, without incorporating the conclusions of the Round Table Conference to the fullest extent, it would be construed as a dilatory step to postpone the fruition of the full-fledged Federation.

NO HALF-MEASURES.

I do not think that a reiteration of the character suggested by Sir Kurma Reddi will be of much avail. Politically minded India does not want a repetition of certain stereotyped words; it demands an Act of Legislature, conferring Responsible Government at the Centre and in the provinces simultaneously. The introduction of some half-way house between the present system of Government and the Federal Scheme of the Round Table Conference is sure to complicate matters still further.

NOT BRITISH INDIA'S DEMAND.

In fact, the persistent demand for Dominion Status, that Indians have been making, during the past decade, never contemplated the inclusion of the Status in the proposed Federation, owing to the difficulties of constitutional readjustment, which had been clearly visualized.

All along, the one thing in view was the Federation of the British Indian Provinces as autonomous units with responsibility at the Centre, on the lines of the Commonwealth of Australia or the Union of the South Africa.

The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms were avowedly based on this idea. Even Sir Frederick Whyte in his scholarly exposition of the subject in his work "India A Federation," had left the States out of account.

It was the dramatic announcement of the Leader of the Princes' Delegation at the first Round Table Conference—staged with punctilious care at St. James—which, for the first time, brought into prominence the problem of the Princes' entry into the future Federation.

NEGATION OF DEMOCRACY.

The very idea of a responsible Federation consisting of autocratic and democratic units is repugnant to all the canons of democracy. It is as grotesque as Dyarchy in the Provinces—the bybrid creation of the constitutional brain of Lionel Curtis—which, to-day, is in its last gasps. The contemplated Federation of "Indian India" and "British India" can be a practical proposition—only when responsible Government is established in all the States, and this event is not likely to take place before the Greek Calends.

EXHORBITANT CLAIMS.

On the top of it all, the States—the smaller the State the more clamorous it is of its real or fancied claims—are putting forward conditions precedent, which, if accepted, would reduce the British Indian representation in the Central Chambers to ridiculous impotence. Again, there are financial claims, matters relating to customs, railways, tariffs, etc., awaiting settlement. The decision of all these perplexing problems is sure to take time.

LEAVE THEM OUT AT PRESENT.

To postpone the introduction of the Reforms, to which the British Government stands pledged, will be suicidal, under the circumstances. It will be a much lesser evil if the States are left out, for the present, and the "picture filled in." "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick" is an old English proverb, whose implications, at least, the British Government should not lose sight of, at this supreme juncture in the fortunes of the British Empire, which we are incessantly told, is being transformed into a real Commonwealth of Nations.

Notes of the Day

Communal Poison.

Bhai Parmanand's presidential address at the Karachi session of the All-India Youths' Conference is the product of a normally strong mind obsessed with the vain fear of Muslim aggression in India. It is full of gross misrepresentation and exaggeration and calculated only to excite and prejudice Hindu youths against nationalist politics and to poison their mind with his own communal virus. But we cannot believe that normal young men would be misled by his foolish views that the Congress, ever since it was captured by Mahatma Gandhi and his followers, has been consistently betraying the Hindus. Such dope may soothe those who are already addicted to it, and may also be welcomed by a familiar type of officials but most young men who remember Bhai Parmanand's past would only pity him as a lost leader.

Down With Caste.

The Non-Brahmin Youth Conference at Trichinopoly is understood to have passed several resolutions advocating social reform, such as the abolition of caste, temple entry for all Hindus, including the so-called "Untouchables", and the remarriage of widows. Since the Conference wishes to abolish caste, it could well have included those Brahmins who are prepared to join them in their war on caste. The executive committee of the Conference may yet do so; for, it is neither easy nor logical to proceed to abolish caste by accentuating caste difference at the very outset. As regards temple entry, it is true that Brahmins generally are the worst offenders in refusing temple entry to the "Untouchables," but many non-Brahmins also are guilty of the same sin, whether it be due to force of custom or to superstition. If non-Brahmin young men with such Brahmins who share their zeal for reform—we are sure there are many such—start a vigorous campaign for temple entry all over southern India, they will be doing a very great service to the country, a service which has a real political as well as a social [illegible]

New Provinces.

Thanks to the strong feeling among the Oriyas for a separate province of their own and to Government's present attitude towards the formation of new provinces in India, the Orissa Province Enquiry Committee has had little difficulty in recommending the formation of Orissa into a new province without, however, a High Court and a University of its own. The Committee expects a deficit of about 34 lakhs in the new province on the basis of the present scale of revenue and expenditure, and does not take into account the possibilities of retrenchment. Nor does it suggest how the deficit may be made up. While we agree with the Committee that Orissa is financially better off than Sind and the Frontier Province and therefore has better claims for separation, it is not wise to leave every deficit to be made good by a subvention from the Central Government. The analogy of the Frontier Provinces cannot be unduly extended as that province discharges a special and heavy military responsibility for the sake of the whole country.

Retrenchment, The Remedy.

As a rule, every province must contrive to be self-supporting. That is in the interests of both the provinces concerned and the Central Government. Every subvention will ordinarily be accompanied with a certain amount of Central control over the expenditure of the province concerned and that control may give rise to considerable friction between the provincial and the Central Governments. Thorough retrenchment should enable both Sind and Orissa to wipe out a good part of their expected deficits. The Orissa Committee provides for a Governor getting a huge salary of Rs. 66,000 a year. That salary may well be cut down by about 50 per cent for the present. The Committee also provides for two Ministers drawing Rs. 3,500 each per month. That is unconscionable for any province, particularly for one which claims to be [illegible] poor to do without [illegible]

GREAT SURGICAL SUCCESS

Transfusion Of Patient's Own Blood

PITTSBURGH, (By Mail.)

One of the rare instances of successful autotransfusion or blood is attracting attention here The operation was performed at the Homeopathic Hospital by Dr. Frederic S. Morris.

Russell M. Evans Jr., a 15-year old high school student, was injured in a coasting accident. X-ray examintaion showed that he had suffered a ruptured spleen, with an internal hemorrhage resulting. The anesthetic relaxed the lad's muscles, allowing the blood to flow into the abdominal cavity. Even the laity scarcely needs to be reminded that this was the most critical stage. With such a large loss of blood in his weak-ened condition, the boy's life wavered in the balance.

Dr. Morris quickly transferred the blood from the abdominal cavity, filtered it and placed it in a glass container surrounded by hot-water bottles to restore it to body temperature. Then, with the surgeon working at top speed the youth's own blood was injected into his body through a vein in his left arm. Next the ruptured spleen was removed.

When the boy left the operating table his pulse and blood pressure were declared normal, and at this writing, several days later, his general progress toward recovery is reported "most satisfactory." The operation is considered a distinct contribution to surgery.

Arrests At Bhiwandi

(From A Correspondent).

BHIWANDI. May 8.

Five volunteers, including a woman, who were arrested on Wednesday and Thursday last were sentenced to-day by the First Class Magistrate, Mr. B. J. Patel, for various terms of imprisonment ranging between three months to one year. The woman volunteer was given one year's imprisonment.

Four more volunteers were arrested yesterday for taking out a Prabhat Pheri. They are detained in police custody, and are [illegible] will

Tipsy-Cake

Replying to Sir Samuel Hoare's charges of "unscrupulous propaganda" Professor Privat quotes from his last book to show his admiration for the Englishman's sense of fairplay, and crushingly remarks, "I hope we shall soon be able to admire it again." Presumably when Sir Samuel retires from the scene of action.

* * *

"The real truth is that His Majesty's Government are very much alive to the realities of the Indian situation. His Majesty's Government know very well that they have to take a decision at no distant date as to whether it should be peace or war with the Congress."—"Free Press Journal."

Of course what is going on now is in the nature of a peace move!

* * *

"His (Mr. Villiers') own community gave him a rousing send-off at a lunch at the Great Eastern Hotel a few days ago and the meal was made the occasion for some hard thinking rather than for the political filibustering with which our critics are wont to chide us."

So records the Calcutta correspondent of the "Illustrated Weekly." What a sight for the Gods—the hard-faced men of Dalhousie Street, dined and wined to repletion, engaged in hard-thinking. As a spectacle, we should prefer the filibustering.

* * *

"Sir Samuel Hoare is a young man intent on making a success of his job. He has done nothing of note yet and the Encyclopaedia Britanica has not yet honoured him with a biographical sketch. Success in his present policy means a career for him, though it spells disaster for India."—"The Mahratta."

But there's no need to despair. Failure has already won him a niche in the hall of fame.

* * *

According to Bhai Permanand the Congress is anti-Hindu. According to Maulana Shaukat Ali it is anti-Mussalman. According to Dr. Ambedkar it is anti-Depressed Classes and according to the Government it is anti-British. Then why all this fuss and bother about suppressing the Congress. Surely it can't be of so much importance.

* * *

"Accused Bribed by Police?—Sensation in Calcutta Court." We can imagine the sensation caused by this topsy-turvy state of things. But it's the best thing we have heard of the Police for a long time.

* * *

In these days of unemployment and distress, a new avenue is opened up by the attractive proposition which bribes by the police to accused persons presents. At least, it's attractive for the accused persons who can make a good thing of it. But somebody would have to pay for it and it wouldn't be the Police. It might be you or I.

* * *

Retrenchment among school teachers in the mofussil is still proceeding merrily. There is no tinkering about it either! None of your ten per cent. cuts, such as are so generously accepted by the high-salaried Government servants.

* * *

In order to balance the budget, the District Local Board of Khandesh is reducing the pay of Rs. 40 per month teachers by 20 per cent. "Balancing the Budget" is more important there than considering the feelings of the retrenched.

* * *

After all, when a man is getting so little, what you take away doesn't make much difference—what is eight rupees? A mere nothing. But 20 per cent. off Rs. 2,000 is Rs. 400 and nobody can be expected to stand such a huge cut as that!

* * *

"Wanted: Boring Expert," says an advertisement in a contemporary. There should be a rush of M.L.C.'s for the job!

* * *

Eighty-four nudist Dukhobors of Canada have been sentenced to 33 years' imprisonment each. It is thought that by the time they come out they will have appreciated the morality of wearing at least a fig-leaf, all punishment being reformative. In the meanwhile, the nudists of Germany and England are beginning to shiver for the first time.

* * *

"Prince George," we read in a contemporary, "has been complaining of the length of the modern novel." Now that they know of the strain that is put on the Royal brain by their lengthy effusions, will

RAMKRISHNA AND VIVEKANANDA

Birthday Anniversaries Celebrations

(From A Correspondent.)
COORG, May 6.

On the 30th of last month the Saradashrami, Poonampet, celebrated the birthday anniversaries of Sri Ramakrishna and Swami Vivekananda. The function began with prayers and holy chants, decorated pictures of Sri Ramakrishna and Swami Vivekananda were taken in procession round the principal streets of the town with the accompaniments of music and Bhajan. From 9 to 11 a.m. there was "pooja" and "homam", conducted by the sadhus which was very impressive.

Proper arrangements were made for feeding the assembled devotees, and over 2,000 people irrespective of caste, creed or colour sat together for partaking of the Prasad.

After the feeding was over, Mr. K. H. Ramaiah, the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies in Mysore, presided over a mass meeting held. Mr. C. K. Venkataramaiah. Cannada translator to the Government of Mysore, delivered a speech on the life and techings of Sri Ramakrishna.

IDEALS OF MISSION.

The President spoke about the ideals of the Mission and the good work dont by the Sadhus of the Ramakrishna Mission in India and how their activities were being extended into Coorg also. The Commissioner of Coorg Mr. Mac Ivor, and the elite from Mercara were also present. Mr. K. H. Ramaiah thanked Mr. Mac Ivor for his sympathy, and expressed the wish of the audience that the Coorg Government will render all assistance to the work of the Ashrama.

At the close of the meeting Asbhana Sangeeta Bidwan, Mr. Devendrappa of Mysore, and his concert party entertained the audience with Kirtans. From 9-30 to 12-30 p.m. Health Films were screened. This was followed by Bharata reading by Mr. K. Krishna Rao, and Hari Katha by Vidwan Mr. Venkatasubha Das.

Swami Shambhavanandaji thanked in most appropriate terms all the people who had helped to make this year's function a great success.

Baby's Leg Fractured By Bomb Explosion

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, May 8.

A terrible bomb explosion occurred at Saoner yesterday morning. As a result, a little baby's leg was fractured.

The District Superintendent of Police and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate are on the spot and making enquiries.

JUTE INDUSTRY

Mr. Pransukhbhai Interviewed

Mr. Pransukhbhai son of Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai, one of three jute millowners outside Indian Jute Mill Association in statement to Associated Press on present Jute Industry situation said: There seems to be a great amount of misunderstanding about the attitude of mills outside the association. We repeatedly said and I now again say that we are prepared and ready to come to arrangement with the Association as far as the working of the mill is concerned.

At present the Association Mills have sealed 15 per cent of their looms and are working 40 hours per week. Recognising the fact that our mill is a new concern the Association has admitted our claim for working more looms and more time. As such we have been offered to work all looms at the rate of 54 hours a week. Though such arrangement will not be beneficial to new concern yet we are prepared to accept the arrangement for the sake of Jute industry till the times improve or for a definite period of one year.

During the period no mill should increase their looms. We are also prepared to refer any complaint on either side during the period to arbitrators with powers to impose penalty. We are prepared to enter into this arrangement provided other two outside mills agree to the same arrangement.—A. P.

WANTED AGENT.
BHARAT INKS & GUM
AMIN & Co BOMBAY No 2

MUSLIM LEADERS' STATEMENT ON DADAR DISTURBANCE

Repudiation Of Hindus' Claims And Reputation Of Their Version Of Events

With a view to let the excitement subside and to allow time for the restoration of the cordial relations that have so far existed and ought normally to exist between the two communities in this locality, we considered it advisable not to take any steps for the protection of the rights of the very small number of Muslims residing there, and even refrained from contradicting the untrue, garbled and one-sided report of the disturbances appearing in some of the daily papers. It has been our experience that the masses left to themselves are ever ready to act on the policy of "forget and forgive" and we hoped that perfect silence about the matter would soon bring about peace and amity between the two communities.

A PROVOCATIVE STATEMENT

But we regret to find that some of the Hindu leaders of the locality instead of devising ways and means for a permanent settlement by calling together disinterested leaders of both the communities or taking the assistance of the Citizens' Peace Committee are busy agitating, and we are afraid trat the attitude adopted by them is by no means conducive to peace. The other day they held a public meeting throwing the whole blame on the Muslims and resolving to send a representation to the Government. Even then we considered it advisable to observe silence. But after seeing the statement of the Hindu leaders in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 2nd May last, we consider it criminal negligence to allow such statement to go unchallenged and not to appeal to the peace loving members of both the communities to stop any further mischief being done, particularly as in consequence of a mischievous propaganda, the place where only an annual ceremony used to be held in a peaceful manner has become now the scene of the most offensive and provoking conduct of the Hindus at all the hours of the day.

The Signatories to the statement pretend to publish it "in the interest of a permanent and satisfactory settlement of the present tension between the Hindus and Mussalmans at Dadar" but one has only to read the statement to see how far this protestation is borne out; in fact it is impossible to imagine a more provoking statement.

"UNTRUE HISTORY"

The statement after giving an absolutely untrue history of the so-called Shrine at the junction of Dadar Road and Lady Jamshedji Road, claims a "right of playing music and celebrating functions with music, Bhajan etc. on any day and at any time of the wear, a thing unheard of before in Bombay. The statement concludes by blaming the Mussalmans for a high-handed attitude and disputes the right of the police to prevent one community from causing annoyance and disturbance to another community and wounding their religious feelings.

The said Shrine which the signatories of the statement call the Maruti Temple was formerly only an unhewn stone put at the base of a tree by the side of public road, as is generally seen in several places in Bombay on the wayside. Once in a year a few Hindus performed the Janmotsava there in a very peaceful manner. No one took any objection to this ceremony and no one was in the least disturbed. Opposite this tree has been a Dargah and a mosque in a temporary structure for a long time past, but recently a permanent building for the Mosque has been constructed which apparently has become an eyesore to some persons interested in fomenting agitation against the Moslems. About six months ago a raised "Otla" was built round this tree and an idol was put on the "Otla" encroaching upon a portion of the public road, and latterly a small structure was added over it. We fail to understand how Government or Muncipality could permit such encroachment on public road, which all the communities are equally entitled to use.

UNUSUAL AND NEW METHOD

Then came the day of the annual celebration which this year was organised on a much larger scale and an unusually large number of Hindus gathered at the place and started their ceremonies with drums, music, bells, clapping of hands, shouting etc., disturbing the prayers in the Mosque and annoying the Mussalmans gathered there for quiet and peaceful prayers. This unusual and new method of celebration naturally excited the Mussalmans and fearing serious consequences we went to the place to meet some of the Hindu leaders and bring about a peaceful settlement. We found that both sides of the road were lined by large crowds of Hindus and other Hindus armed with lathies were coming from different by-lanes, whereas a few Mussalmans of the locality had collected inside the Mosque compound.

As there was great excitement prevailing on both sides, no settlement could be arrived at. The principal objection of the Mussalmans was to the playing of Changhada—drums—which the Hindu leaders would not agree to stop but which was rightly stopped by the police. The Hindu crowd, however, made up for the noise of the drums by ringing bells and clapping hands and shouting "Jais" as noisily and jeeringly as they possibly could, many of them doing so while facing the mosque instead of the idol. Seeing that this attitude of the crowd was exciting the Mussalmans, we requested the Hindu leaders to control their people but to no avail. The result was the fracas that took place in which the comparatively very small number of Mussalmans were naturally the worse off.

HINDUS' NEW DEMANDS

The next day some of us met at Dr. Javle's place to try if any settlement could be arrived at. Excepting Dr. Javle who, we concede, was very reasonable and whose sole aim appeared to be the restoration of peace, and who was strongly backed in this attempt by Mr. Vaikant Desai, we found to our surprise and regret that the other Hindu leaders put forward new demands insisting on taking out two Palki processions past the Mosque, beating drums which had never been done before.

After a great deal of persuation they agreed to stop the drums only at the Mosque gate, but they were bent upon repeating the last nights' scene of the noisy music and Bhajan which was the cause of disturbance and which they themselves had conceded was only performed once a year on Javanti night which had passed away. To this naturally we could not agree and we came to learn from the Police that the Palkhi procession had never been taken out before by that road and would not be allowed to pass. This was the police order which the Hindu leaders now protest against.

NOT TO BE TOLERATED

This is the true history of the Shrine and the annual celebration which the champions of permanent settlement say "has (in their view) earned an established right of playing music and celebrating functions with music, Bhajan etc., on any day and at any time of the year." We challenge the right of anybody to unrestricted tom-toming and thus disturbing others while engaged in their quiet and peaceful prayers. It is a misnomer to call this music.

This statement of the Hindu leaders, which is published with the avowed object of bringing about a permanent settlement, blames the Mussalmans of high-handedness while placing on record "that the Hindus have a vested right to celebrate all their religious functions with music and processions on any days, at any time or in any manner the Hindus like on these roads," which had never been allowed in Bombay and the official record would bear testimony to it. We want to declare in clear and unmistakable terms that no civilized Government will ever tolerate the claim of any community to disturb the prayers performed by other communities and it has never been tolerated in Bombay.

It is not difficult to understand why our attempts to bring about an amicable settlement failed when one considers the unreasonable attitude of the Hindu leaders in claiming an extreme, absolute and unrestricted right of beating drums and making all sorts of noise without regard to the religious susceptibilities of the Mussalmans. The sooner the Hindu majority stop tyrannising over the minority community by their great numerical strength and asserting the right to be offensive, the better for the peace of the City and for the steady progress of the country.

(Sd) Mahomed Suleman Cassum Mitha,
(") Maulana Shaukat Ali,
(") Mahomed Yunus Hindody.
(") Ahmed Siddik Khatri.

Premier's News "Reassuring"

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, May 7.

The latest news regarding Prime Minister continues to be reassuring.

It is announced from the 10, Downing Street, that after more comfortable night, he spent a good day and his eye is progressing normally.—Reuter.

HOOLIGANISM AT KAMPTEE "CONGRESS"

(Continued from page 1).

any circumstances accept joint-electorates.

PLEA FOR SPECIAL REPRESENTATION.

Rai Saheb Swammy, the President of the Conference, said that the Depressed Classes had developed sufficient consciousness to assert their political rights, and to feel in terms of nationalism consistent with their safety and security. He paid an eloquent tribute to Dr. Ambedkar for the magnificent manner in which he had presented the case of the Depressed Classes at the Round Table Conference and added that Dr. Ambedkar's work could not be belittled by propaganda against him in interested quarters. The Depressed Classes, he asserted, had no faith in Congress leaders. They must need have separate electorates and special representation.—A. P.

AMBEDKAR'S CRITICS FORCIBLY SILENCED

Kamptee Congress Show Ends

NAGPUR, May 8.

To-day's meeting brought to termination the second session of the All-India "Depressed" Congress at Kamptee which began on Saturday.

The Congress adopted a dozen resolutions, one of wnich supported the Round Table Conference Minorities Pact while another "emphatically repudiated" the Rajah-Moonje Pact. To-day's session was attended by a dozen men from the Rajah group who wanted to oppose both these resolutions.

NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK.

On each occasion they rose to speak, however, there was an uproar and a minor scuffle but the police promptly checked further developments.

Mr. Khandekar and his friends who wanted to speak against these resolutions were not permitted to do so but were asked to record their vote against them. Mr. Khandekar and his friends then left the meeting before it was over.

DR. AMBEDKAR'S FUTILE ATTEMPTS.

The conveners of the Congress and Dr. Ambedkar tried overnight to persuade Messrs. Gavai, Thaware, Khandekar, Gorghata and other leaders of the opposition to come and take part in the deliberations of the Subjects Committee of the Congress, but the attempts proved futile, the oppositionists maintaining that their organisation, namely, the All-India Depressed Classes Association, had not given them the necessary sanction to attend the Congress.

In view of this non-co-operating attitude the conveners of the Congress decided not to give Mr. Khandekar and his friends any opportunity to address the open session to-day.

All the twelve resolutions were, therefore, adopted without opposition. The resolution supporting the R. T. C. Minorities Pact was moved by Mr. Mallick of Bengal and comprised of several clauses which 'inter alia' stated that the Minorities Pact contained the irreducible minimum demands of the Depressed Classes, who retained their right to take any action they deemed fit in case the demands embodied in the Pact were not granted to them to the extent and in the manner specified therein.

GOVERNMENT WARNED.

The Government was also warned to use caution in accepting estimates regarding the numerical strength of the Depressed Classes in view of the fact that the caste Hindus were making "frantic efforts" to reduce the number of the Depressed Classes in order to deprive them of their due share of representation in the Legislatures. The resolution was seconded by Mrs. Ogale.

The Congress then adopted several resolutions strongly condemning the terrorist movement, and particularly the dastardly outrage on the life of the late Mr. Douglas, the District Magistrate of Midnapore, as also the civil disobedience movement.

The Congress expressed great appreciation of the services of Dr. Ambedkar and Rao Bahadur P. Sreenivasan at the London R. T. C. rendered to the Depressed Classes, and emphatically protested against the inadequate representation given to the Depressed Classes.

The Congress also urged that the Depressed Classes should have representation on population basis in all the local bodies and adequate funds should be set apart in the Central Budget for the promotion of higher education among them.—A.P.

GARDEN PARTY POSTPONED

Mr. Shantidas Askuran desires to express his regret for his inability to write individually to all the guests invited to the Garden Party, which was to be given today (Monday) in honour of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb and, which has been postponed owing to the proposition of His Highness.

DID MEERUT COUNSEL USE DILATORY TACTICS?

Mr. Sinha's Question To Uphold Professional Integrity

JUDGE REPUDIATES STATEMENT OF SIR SAMUEL HOARE

MEERUT, May 6.

In the Meerut Conspiracy Case, Defence counsel brought to the notice of the Judge some remarks of Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons as published in papers. Mr. Sinha seated that the remarks would vitally affect their career as lawyers as their professional integrity was involved in this, and if this position was not corrected their position there before the judge would be very difficult.

Mr. Sinha also stated that the Judge had never expressed his opinion nor was there any reason to infer that the counsel were ever using obstructive tactics and wanted the Judge to express his opinion in the matter, which, after all, mattered to them.

NO REASON TO DOUBT.

The Judge stated that so far as the counsel were concerned he had no reason to think that they ever used dilatory tactics to delay the proceedings of the court; and as to the remarks of the Secretary of State for India, he said, he could not see what materials there were before the Secretary of State to justify these remarks in relation to defence counsel.

The defence counsel then thanked the Judge for this expression of opinion.—A. P.

W. P. P. HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH COMMUNIST PARTY

A 'Bonafide' Political Organisation To Protect Workers And Peasants Interests

(From Our Correspondent.)
MEERUT, May 6.

On the resumption of the court yesterday Mr. Sinha began by opening the individual case of Mr. Shib Nath Bannerjee.

Referring to a number of exhibits Mr. Sinha pointed out that prior to the time of the conspiracy Mr. Bannerjee was connected with certain organisations as a labour leader. He contended that Mr. Bannerjee resumed the same activities as he had before going to Moscow, after his return from abroad. He emphasised that the visit of Mr. Bannerjee to Moscow did not at all effect his career as a Labour leader.

In support of his contention he read from several of tht Prosecution exhibite relating to Mr. Bancurrent of thought was visible.

"VEILED" COMMUNIST PARTY?

Mr. Sinha had not concluded when the court rose for lunch. On the reassembling of the court after lunch, Mr. Pyare Sharma Lal who had been representing six of the "Communist" accused resumed his arguments.

Mr. Sharma analysed the relation of the Workers and Peasants Party to the alleged conspiracy. The Prosecution case is that the W. P. P. was a "veiled" communist party Mr. Sharma showed that it was an independent political party and had nothing to do with Communist Party as such.

GENESIS OF W. P. P.

Mr. Sharma traced the origin of the Workers and Peasants Party of Bengal. It began as a wing of the National Congress and was at first called the Labour Swaraj Party. The founders of this party were not members of the C. P. I. They felt indignant at the way in which the Congress had been used for its own purposes by the landlords and capitalists. The collapse of the Non-Co-operation movement and the experience of the Swarajists in the Assembly had convinced them that a programme based on the co-operation of the exploiting classes who were themselves in part creation of an alien rule was not enough to achieve National Liberation. They decided that the dynamic force of the mass movement should be the sole basis of National struggle and complete National Independence should be achieved in the interests of Workers and Peasants through the organisation of Workers and Peasants. The Labour Swaraj Party was accordingly formed in November 1925.

PARTY'S WORK IN BENGAL.

In February 1926 an All Bengal Tenents Conference was held where it was decided to form a Workers and Peasants Party and in which the Labour Swaraj Party was submerged. In Feb. 1927 the Second Conference of the Party was held in Calcutta. It did some propaganda among Jute workers and secured the affiliation of the Jute Workers Union, formed the Scavangers Union and had their strikes and formed the Workers Protection League, to contest cases under the Workmen's Protection Act on behalf of the Workers. Members of the party participated in the Delhi All-India Trade Union Congress and the Madras Session of the Congress. Mr. Sharma quoted extensively from the official report of the party and pointed out that it could nowhere be shown that it was connected with Communist organisations.

CONGRESS AND LABOUR.

Mr. Sharma proceeded to show how the W. P. P. of Bombay began and developed like the Bengal Party. In Nov. 1926 the Congress Labour Party was formed and in Feb. 1927 it was changed into W. P. P. Its members participated in the Delhi A. I. T. U. C. and formed a fraction inside the bodies of the National Congress e.g. B. P. C. C. and A. I. C. C. and influenced the Bombay Presidency Youth Conference and Maharastra Youth Conference and worked in the G. I. P., Textile, Municipal and Dock Workers' Unions.

BONAFIDE ORGANISATION.

The Party had some individual strikes of textile workers and organised Workers, demonstrations on Anti-Simon Day, Lenin Day, May Day, Anniversary of Russian Revolution, etc. and issued manifestos on various occasions.

Mr. Sharma then pointed out that in the executive of the W. P. P. the majority were not communists and the activities of the Party could not be classed as purely communistic. It was an independent bonafide political organisation whose object was to work in the interests of Workers and Peasants as such.

"UNAUTHORISED NEWS SHEETS"

Lucknow Publisher Gets 6 Months' R. I.

LUCKNOW, May 5.
(BY MAIL.)

A local worker was sentenced by the City Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment under the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act, 1931 for publishing unauthorised news sheets.

Two volunteers were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each for carrying "Congress flag".

Four were released after conviction on tendering apology.—A. P.

Arrests And Convictions In Surat District

(From A Correspondent)
SURAT, May 7.

Over and above the four volunteers who were arrested at Orpad for Gandhi Day celebrations one volunteer also went to Orpad. He was arrested but released afterwards.

Two persons arrested for printing "Naujivan" and a booklet have been sentenced.

POLLACHI-PALGHAT RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Several Casualties

The District Traffic Superintendent, Madura, S. I. Railway wires under date 8th May:—With regard to the accident between Kollengode and Meenakshipuram on Pollachi-Palghat Railway line one fireman and 13 coolies were injured. Out of them, one male labourer named Mahomed Ganny Rowther died while being removed to hospital, and one injured woman labourer named Chaithia is an in-patient in hospital.

Others are out-patients and are progressing well. Passenger train service between Pollachi and Palghat was resumed to-day with transhipment at mile 362/3. Through running of trains will probably be resumed on Thursday 12th instant.—A. P.

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Congress Is Anti-Hindu?

BHAI PARMANAND'S TIRADE AGAINST NATIONAL MOVEMENT

KARACHI, May 7.

Presiding over the All-India Hindu Youths' Conference, which opened here to-day, Bhai Parmanand strongly criticised the Congress as an anti-Hindu body which could in no way save Hindus from the dangers surrounding them. The Hindu Sangathan alone could do so, and he appealed to Hindu youths to make all sacrifices for the noble and sacred cause of this movement.

IMPERIAL COMMITTEE

Surveying the Hindu-Muslim problem which seemed to him unsolvable he suggested that reference to an imperial committee consisting of the Premiers of England and the Dominions for a final settlement. The speaker said that he did not deprecate Mr. Gandhi's attitude and tone at the Round Table Conference but added that passive resistance was not the thing which could produce the desired results and the position assumed by Mr. Gandhi on this occasion could not have justification in history. The stiffness of Mr. Gandhi stiffened the British and made them more hostile towards the Hindus. The policy and attitude of the Congress leaders helped both directly and indirectly strengthen the Muslims and weaken the Hindus. The Congress made Hindus fight the Government and in order to placate Muslims yielded to their communal demands.

MUSLIM GAIN.

Muslims thus gained in two ways, firstly, by keeping their alliance with the Government and secondly, by getting the Hindus weakened. Elaborating his views on the communal problem Bhai Parmanand declared that Muslims really wanted a strong Muslim State within a weak national state and Sir Mahomed Iqbal the philosopher of Muslim communalism in his speech at the All-Parties Muslim Conference at Lahore in March last reflected the inner working of the Muslim mind Sir M. Iqbal's plans supplied inspiration to Kashmir Muslims but his friends were guiding the movement from behind a screen.

After quoting extensively from Sir M. Iqbal's Lahore Conference speech Bhai Parmanand concluded "Having such overwhelming evidence before us showing the impossibility of Hindu-Muslim unity under the circumstances I cannot see any hope of success for the Congress cause in the near future. Foreign rule is no doubt evil but I believe Hindus have to meet more serious and more immediate danger at home. Hindu motto of live and let live seems to me rather an ideal.

"CONGRESS, NO REMEDY"

The Congress is not a remedy for their disease. Passive resistance and non-cooperation policy of the Congress may be very sound and attractive methods but for our immediate problem they cannot help.

In order to cope with the methods adopted by the Muslims, Hindu youths shall have to assemble under the flag of Hindu nationalism.—A. P.

DARING DACOITY IN FENI

FENI, May 4.

A dacoity is reported to have been committed in the village, Dhaliya in Feni thana, last night.

It is reported that at about midnight about 30 young men dressed in shorts and armed with *lathis* and *Daos* raided the house of Babu Kailash Chandra Kabiraj, broken open the door of the house, tied all the inmates with rope and looted cash and other valuables that could be found in the house.

Feni police is enquiring into the case.—A. P.

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FIRE OUTBREAKS IN MADRAS

Extensive Loss

MADRAS, May 8.

Considerable stir was created in the city early this morning by the report of the outbreak of a fire in the premises of Gianchand Chellaram and Benares Stores, both situated near the Flower Bazar Police Station.

At about 2 o'clock, in the morning, the servants sleeping in the former shop, noticing smoke issuing, raised an alarm. The Divisional Police and the fire brigade rushed to the scene, and extinguished the fire. It is reported that the portion affected by the outbreak contained valuable stocks of silk and woollen goods while some damage was also caused by water in the course of extinguishing the fire.

In the Benares Stores some labourers sleeping nearby noticing smoke at about 6 a. m. informed the shopkeeper living closeby. On the shop being opened a fire was noticed. The fire brigade arrived promptly and succeeded in extinguishing the outbreak in a short time.

The loss in both the places has not yet been ascertained, but it is believed to be extensive. The goods are stated to have been insured. Police are investigating.

It will be remembered that a similar outbreak broke out in the premises of Gianchand Chellaram a few weeks ago.—A. P.

MINISTER'S ORDER SET ASIDE

Election Sequel

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, May 6.

The Subordinate Judge, Drug, recently set aside the orders passed by the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government in an election petition case, and held that the orders of the Hon. the Minister, were illegal and "ultra vires."

The facts of the case which has created quite a sensation at Drug, are that on the 27th December last, Pundit Ratnaker Jha was elected as President of the Drug Municipality. Pundit Raghubanshilal, whose previous elections to the same post had been set aside by the Deputy Commissioner, Drug filed an election petition against the election of Mr. Jha which was admitted by the Minister for Local Self-Government. Objections were raised by Mr. Jha that the Minister had no power to hear the petition, but they were overruled The Minister heard the applicant and non-applicants, and held that the election of Mr. Jha was illegal. He, therefore, set aside the orders of the Deputy Commissioner.

Against this order of the Hon. the Minister, a civil suit was brought in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Drug, on the sole ground that the order of the Deputy Commissioner was final and that the Minister's action was illegal and "ultra vires." The case was argued at some length on both sides and the Civil Court held that the Minister had no jurisdiction in the matter and that his action in the case was illegal and "ultra vires."

Orders restraining Pundit Raghubanshilal from acting as President of the Municipality have also been issued.

SHOLAPUR MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' ACTIVITIES

Conference And Exhibition Next August

(From A Correspondent)
SHOLAPUR, May 7.

Under the auspices of the Mechanical Engineers' Association India (Sholapur Branch) Mr. K. D. Nerurkar, the Engineer of the Sholapur Mill, and President of the Local Branch of the Mechanical Engineers' Association, arranged an evening function yesterday to entertain Mr. S. B. Tyabji, the Executive Engineer of P. W. D. Sholapur District, who is proceeding on leave, and is to be transferred from Sholapur.

Mr. Nerurkar, the President of the Association, welcomed and introduced the guest of the evening Mr. Tyabji to the members and eulogized the qualities of his head and heart. He narrated the history of the Association from its early beginning about 15 years back when it was started as "The Khandesh and Berar Mechanical Engineers' Association" which carried its activities by holding annual conferences, etc., and extended its field of action and became the "Mechanical Engineers" Association of C. P. Berar and Bombay Presidency" and in the Conference held at Nasik last year it decided that its activities should expand beyond the Provincial limits and it took the name of "Mechanical Engineers" Association, India." Coming to the inception of the local Branch of the Association he said, that it was started about 2 years back, and since then it was carrying on meetings of technical discussions from time to time, and also they were holding evening technical classes to teach the sense and science of Engineering among juniors, for the last 8 months.

CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION

Those classes were becoming popular. Encouraged by these activities, the local Branch had ventured to take upon itself the responsibility of holding the next session of the Conference, viz., the 13th Annual Conference of the Mechanical Engineers' Association, at Sholapur in August next with an Industrial Exhibition. Before concluding he requested all the Engineers in Sholapur to heartily cooperate with the Association and render all help possible to make the next Conference and the exhibition a complete success, and uphold the reputation of Sholapur which was the third industrial City in the Presidency.

In reply Mr. Tyabji wished the Association and its activities and especially the coming 13th Annual Conference and the Industrial Exhibition a complete success, and offered to the Association all the papers of Civil Engineers' Institute bound in 6 volumes as a present to the Association's Library.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you grant me a little space in your esteemed journal to elucidate through your columns, the following points regarding the Bombay Stock Exchange?

(1.) Since when, the much talked of charter granted to the Bombay Stock Exchange by the Government?

(2.) How was Stock Exchange business done, prior to the Government granting the charter, in Bombay, before the forming of the present Bombay Stock Exchange?

(3.) What special privileges and facilities this "charter" has bestowed upon the present Bombay Stock Exchange?

(4.) What complications would arise in the event of the Government withdrawing the said charter?

(5.) Are there any possibilities of a similar Association of share-brokers being established in near future by a body of them in the event of the hitch between the Government and the Bombay Stock Exchange widening day after day?

(6.) Will the public support such a formation of another similar body, if it ever comes into existence (after the Government had withdrawn the charter, just supposing for the sake of argument), with the sole idea of avoiding trouble with the Government, running exactly on the same lines as the present Bombay Stock Exchange but with the only difference of not possessing a charter from the Government?—Yours, etc.,

"IGNORANT" BUT "INTERESTED."

Bombay, May 5, 1932.

"INDIA'S MORAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS"

Lucknow University Prize For Best Thesis

LUCKNOW, May 5.

(By Mail)

In 1929 Mr. D. N. Bonerjee, Barat-Law of Gola Gokaran Nath, District Kheri, Oudh, instituted two annual prizes of the value of Rs. 250 each, one for male and the other for female students of the Lucknow University, to be awarded for theses involving the special study of some subject connected with the moral and economic progress of India, specially Oudh. A sum of Rs. 1,500 was paid to the University to cover the cost of prizes for three years, in the first instance. As no theses were presented for these three years, the University with the approval of Mr. Bonnerjee, has decided to devote the funds for the following purpose:—

(1) The funds at present kept separate for prizes to male and female students be amalgamated This will provide a total of Rs. 1,500 plus interest accrued thereon.

(2) A single cash prize of Rs. 500 per year be offered for the best research production of the year, open to the M. A., and M.Sc., theses as also for the Ph.D and D.Sc. theses It is essential that the theses should involve the special study of some subject connected with the moral and economic progress of India, specially Oudh All political and religious issues must be excluded, as also object of purely academic interest.

Preference will be given to practical work.

ANOTHER GIFT.

In March 1931 the late Rai Saheb Pandit Rup Krishna Handoo of Allahabad made a gift to the King George's Medical College, Lucknow University of 3½ per cent Government promissory notes of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 in order that from the interest thereon, a prize be awarded annually to a student of the Faculty of Medicine, who is best in Surgery to commemorate the name of his deceased son, Balkrishna Handoo. The gift of the Rai Saheb was recently accepted by the Executive Council and the Academic Council is now considering the question of framing regulations for the award of this prize.—A. P.

AN INEFFICIENT POST OFFICE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I beg to ask the hospitality of your valuable paper to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned the inefficient working of the Money Order Department of the Ballard Estate Post Office.

It may perhaps be true that the postal staff is working undercomplemented as a result of retrenchment—if any retrenchment at all has been effected—and that the authorities expect a certain measure of indulgence from the public; but it is unwise to suppose that the patience of the public is unlimited. Yesterday I wanted to despatch a couple of money orders and for this purpose I went twice to the Ballard Estate Post Office, but had to go away disappointed. Both times the rush at the counter was simply terrible. Merely out of fear of breaking my ribs I refrained from taking part in the very severe elbowing that was going on.

To attend to all this crowd there is just one clerk at the counter. He has to attend not only to the money order work but he is also in charge of the Savings Bank Department of this Branch Office and has to receive deposits from intending depositors. It is no use blaming the Congress for persuading the people to withdraw their deposits from the Post Office. One simply cannot afford to undergo so much trouble to deposit one's saving in the Post Office when there are so many first-class Exchange Banks in the City who conduct efficient savings bank departments and offer every facility to the depositor.

As far as the money order work of this particular Branch Office is concerned, the authorities will do well to detail another clerk for this job, at least during the first week of every month when the work in this Department is unusually heavy.—Yours, etc.,

M. K. JOSEPH.

Bombay, May 3.

DUST STORMS IN U. P. AND RAJPUTANA

Poona Weather Report

POONA, May 8.

The disturbed conditions over the Punjab have disappeared after causing local thundershowers in Northwest Frontier Province and a few falls of rain in the east and north Punjab with scattered duststorms in west United Provinces and north Rajputana. Thunderstorms have caused nearly general rain in Assam and Mysore and local rain in south Hyderabad with a few falls in south Madras, east Central Provinces, Bengal and Upper Burma. The temperature remains markedly below normal in Northwest Frontier Province, Punjab and Kashmir.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Bhamo a quarter of an inch, Silchar and Cherrapunji two, Gauhati three quarters, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Shillong and Jagdalpur, a quarter, Drosh a half, Delhi a quarter, Hanamkonda one and a half, Bangalore, a half, Hyderabad Deccan, Madura, Salem a quarter, Kodaikanal one and a half, and Coonoor a quarter.

Forecast: Thunderstorm rain will continue in Assam, southeast Madras and Mysore. A few thundershowers may also occur in east Bengal, south Deccan, Northwest Frontier Province and Kashmir. A. P.

ALL-UNDER-20 GIRLS FOR TENNIS TRIALS

Miss Stammers, Miss Scriven And Miss Hewitt

Miss Kathleen Stammers, Miss Peggy Scriven, and Miss Sheila Hewitt will be invited by the Lawn Tennis Association to take part in the final Wighman Cup trials at Wimbledon in June.

The omission of these three promising young players from the trials now proceeding at Queen's Club created surprise.

Miss Stammers, Miss Scriven, and Miss Hewitt are all under twenty years of age. Miss Scriven astounded Wimbledon last year by reaching the last eight, beating Miss E. H. Harvey, Miss Hary Heeley, and Miss Joan Ridley, before going down to the champion of France, Mme. Mathieu.

Miss Stammers, a left-hander with a powerful drive, won the Surrey hard courts singles championship last Saturday after beating three Wightman Cup internationalists, and Miss Hewitt last won the junior championship singles of Great Britain, beating Miss Stammers in the final.

FAMOUS IRISH WIT DEAD

The Passing Of "Jerry" Macveagh

LONDON (By Mail).

"Jerry" MacVeagh, one of the best-known Irishmen of his time and for twenty years a member of the House of Commons, died in Dublin recently.

In the heyday of Home Rule battles at Westminster, Mr. Jeremiah MacVeagh's irrepressible sense of fun, mingled with his acid sarcasm, livened many a debate.

His occupation gone when a Free State Parliament was set up ten years ago, "Jerry," as every one called him from royalty downwards, continued to live in London. Though a member of the Bar, he seldom appeared in the courts, his most notable case being the defence, with other counsel, of the murderers of Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson.

His presidency of the St. Patrick's Day banquets in London, at which the Prince of Wales was recently a guest, offered him a further platform for his witty oratory.

Mr. MacVeagh, who was sixty-two, came from his native Belfast in early life to be secretary to a Lord Mayor of London. Journalism then became for him the pathway to politics.

FOUGHT MEDICAL RED TAPE.

He could be as earnest as he was witty. During the war he founght against medical red tape in the treatment of wounded soldiers. On one occasion the Speaker ordered him to leave the House of Commons during a scene over the Irish question.

Yet it was the then Speaker, Mr. Lowther (now Viscount Ullswater) who was credited with having called on "Jerry MacVeagan" to speak the official designation being overlooked in an absent-minded moment. If the story is a myth, it is a token of the Irishman's popularity.

In 1918 when he was returned as a Nationalist by his old constituency in Co. Down, one of his opponents was Mr. de Balera, now President of the Irish Free State Executive Council.

Mr. MacBeagh got 3,756 votes and Mr. de Balera 33!

In his dying moments in Dublin Mr. MacVeagh was visited by his old friend, Cardinal MacRory, Archbishop of Armagh.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

Central Provinces: Mr. R. A. Butler left Government House, Pachmarhi, on Friday.

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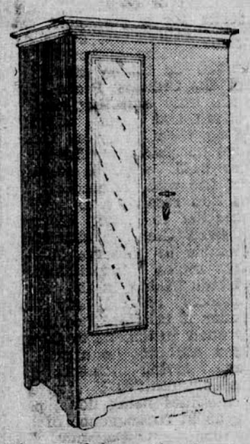

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VILIFICATION OF INDIAN PRESS

A Challenge To The Simla Correspondent Of The London "Times"

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

The Simla correspondent of "The Times" (London) has taken upon himself to read a lecture to the Indian press on its policy, methods and "poisonous tactics." We are quite used to this sort of impertinence by now. Usually every British newspaper correspondent, who comes to this country to survey and report on the situation, after an interval, in which he has had time to absorb the poison gas that hangs in a permanent heavy cloud over the Secretariats and the Service clubs and the Anglo-Indian dinner tables, feels himself called upon to assume the role of a journalistic pedagogne and admonish the Indian press on its shortcomings.

These consist chiefly in the obstinate refusal of the Indian papers to accept as gospel truth everything that comes out of the Secretariats, their persistent adherence to and advocacy of extreme nationalist principles, their scpticism rgarding th 'bona-fides' of British politicians, their mistrust of the promises and assurances so prolificly strewn around by the Government and their adherents that self-government is about to be conferred on India, and their incorrigible determination to stand and fight for the Indian cause against the overwhelming odds of Press Acts and Ordinances of unheard-of severity, on the one hand, and incurable poverty on the other.

BRITAIN'S STUNT PRESS

It is useless, of course, to remind these self-appointed mentors of the Indian press that virtue, like charity begins at home, or that it is usually considered a good principle to remove the mote from your own eye before expatiating on the ugliness of the beam in your brother's eye.

The British press, itself, though nothing ever has or ever will overcome its indomitable determination to be dull and lugubrious, had at one time a reputation for honesty and accuracy—partly created by self-boosting but to some extent deserved—but it has long ago lost it. It has become the last word in irresponsibility, inaccuracy, misrepresentation and reckless 'stunt" methods. Now-a-days, nobody outside its own circle of readers has any respect for the opinions of an English newspaper—with one or two honourable exceptions.

HOW THEY FLOURISH

The Imperialist-Capitalist papers flourish on sensationalism. The daily dope they administer to their millions of *bourgeois* readers may be swallowed by suburban ladies and servant-girls but no well-informed thinking man or woman in England is ever moved by it and it carries no weight in any part of the world. The London "Times," itself, whose correspondent feels called upon to assume the role of mentor of the Indian press and which once held an honoured position among the journals of the world, has long since ceased to enjoy the authority that it once possessed. Having become the property of an individual, who brought his wealth to England from America and by means of it found his way into the peerage, it no longer speaks with the authority and disinterested impartiality which made it in its great period, the arbiter of policies in England.

HANDMAID OF THE INDIA OFFICE

But one distinction which the "Times" has always possessed, still remains. It continues faithfully to perform service as the handmaid of the India Office. For the last twenty-five years, to go back no further, by persistent misrepresentation of the situation in India to the British public, by perennial vilification of Indian nationalists, by encouragement of every plan to delay and obstruct the fulfilment of legitimate Indian aspirations, it has played an effective part in creating that very mistrust which the Indian press is now blamed for keeping alive by "poisonous tactics."

PAROXYSMS

Losing himself in a paroxysm of fury, this Simla correspondent, whom I suspect to be some crusted old Anglo-Indian, screams, "it seems useless to hope that those responsible for the policy of these organs can be taught either honesty or common decency by the Ordinances."

It is evident that the author of these ravings is badly in need of a lesson in honesty and common decency himself. Unfortunately, Ordinances have no application to men of his kidney; otherwise, if there were an Ordinance to maintain these very necessary ingredients of respectable controversy I should think he would be one of the first victims. However, that is not what the Ordinances are for, though it is not surprising that this trumpeteer and apologist of officialism is under the definite impression that the Ordinances have been enacted for propagandist purposes—that is for the suppression of criticism that is inconvenient and obnoxious to himself and his friends.

"CALL THE BLUFF"

As I have said we are accustomed to these wild charges against the Indian press. Usually we ignore them. Lord Burnham supplied the only comic relief to that dreary production known as the Simon Commission Report by contributing on his own account a chapter on the Indian press full of vilification and unsubstantiated charges, obviously based on "information" supplied to him by the Secretariats or gossip picked up in the clubs.

Such things are more a matter for laughter than anything else and nobody takes Lord Burnham seriously, except the London Press Club which enjoys his bounty. But for once in a way, it will not do any harm and it may do a little good, to call the bluff of one of these people who seem to think that the Indian Press can always be vilified with impunity.

A CHALLENGE!

According to the telegraphic report—there may be more charges in the full text when we get it—the Simla correspondent of "The Times" says that,

1. "The responsibility for keeping mistrust alive lies more heavily than ever on the Indian Press, misrepresentations of the Lothian Committee being only one instance of its poisonous tactics."
2. "It seems useless to hope that those responsible for the policy of these organs can be taught either honesty or common decency....."
3. That if, 'inter alia', "violence is to be combatted" the Government of India must infuse more life into its publicity department.

I challenge the Simla correspondent to produce the material on which he bases these wholesale charges against the whole Indian Press, that, (1.) it is responsible for keeping mistrust alive, (2.) that it is misrepresenting the Lothian Committee by poisonous tactics, (3.) that it is advocating violence.!

The charges are, of course, untrue and absurd. Most people will laugh at them. But I want this gentleman, who thinks himself competent and qualified to read us lectures, to justify himself,—if he can. I know that he cannot and that he is not willing to be dragged out of the shelter o his anonymity. But, unless he is prepared to accept the verdict of public opinion in this country as to his qualifications for the role he has adopted and his own honesty and common decency, I advise him to come forward with whatever reply he is able to offer to this challenge.

I am sure the Publicity Department of the Government of India for which he has such contempt, will give him every assistance.

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NO ENGLISH SUPPORT FOR COSGRAVE

"Force Of Repulsion"

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

The dislocation and diversion of trade, the loss of preferences under a protective system, the change in the status of the thousands of Irishmen and women in all parts of the Empire are effects that it is for Ireland herself to consider. If the majority of the Dail or the Irish electorate hold that the Free State can no longer maintain a free and profitable partnership with Great Britain and the rest of the Empire on the basis of the treaty, the choice of political and economic self-sufficiency is theirs. If a partnership, a continuation of the friendly relations and close co-operation of the last ten years, is preferred the British Government will not be unwilling to stretch many points to meet Irish susceptibilities.

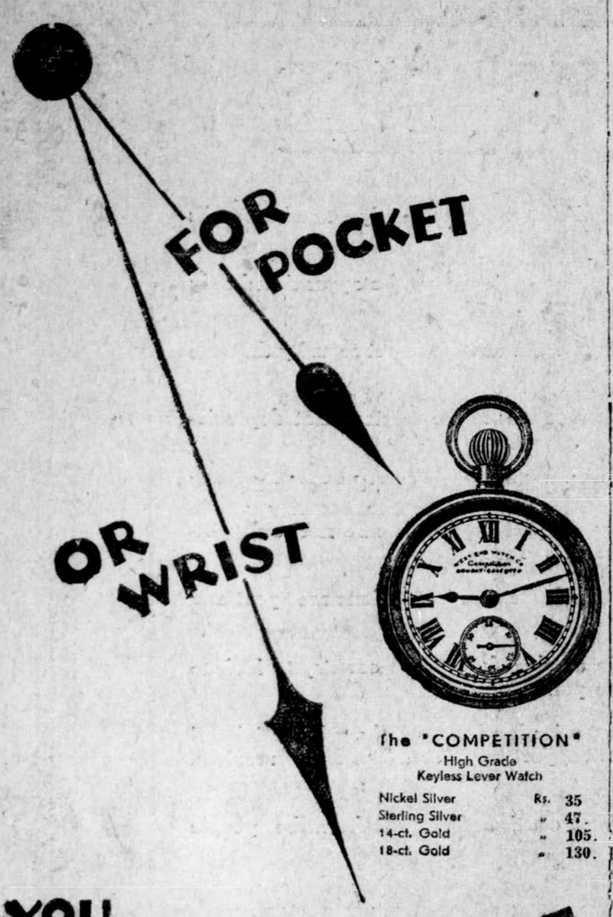
The oath has no particular sanctity except as a symbol of the association of the Free State with the Commonwealth, and Mr. De Valera's own history includes a dark episode in which he drafted a form of oath not seriously different from that which is now so onerous to him. It is for the Free State to weight these things. British interference or advice would be misplaced.

The Irish defenders of the treaty seek rather to be saved from a good many of their English friends. The Republicans ask for nothing better than English support for Mr. Cosgrave, and even Irish Labour is not always pleased for counsel from this side of the water. The last thing to be desired is for Englishmen to show themselves so zealous for Ireland's welfare that they end by creating, by sheer force of repulsion, a new wave of fervent nationalism in which not only the politics of reason but common sense economics would be submerged.

WHAT LONDON THINKS

The street discussions one hears and hears of on the Anglo-Irish dispute (according to the "Manchester Guardian's" London correspondent) seem to be mainly chaff and counter-chaff, as though nobody believed that anything serious could come of Mr. De Valera's declarations.

"Where will England be if all the Irish go back?" asks the Irishman. "Where will your army and your Custom-house service and your provision trade be if we leave you?" The Englishman replies: "Well, when the 350,000 Irishmen on the dole go back what saving will you make on the annuities you are going to hold up?" Or some such chaff. The talk at present seems to be mainly ragging and counter-ragging on an eventuality which nobody believes possible, least of all the Irish who are so large and attractive a part of London life.



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LAW AND PRACTICE REGARDING RUPEE RATIO

DEFECTIVE WORDING OF CURRENCY ACT OF 1927

On 21st September 1931 the rupee was divorced from gold. Since then more than seven months have passed; the Legislative Assembly met twice thereafter. It may take about four months more for the Simla session to commence and in the meanwhile it is impossible to expect any change in the Currency Act of 1927. There is as yet no proposal at all to amend or to suspend some of the provisions of the Act of 1927 to bring it in conformity with the actual practice to-day. It appears that even the necessity for the change is not felt and it may be safely presumed therefore that the Government of India have no programme at all to amend the Currency Act of 1927 in order to bring it in conformity with the actual practice.

It may appear paradoxical when we say that viewing the situation dispassionately we are compelled to come to the conclusion that the law is one and the practice is another in this country with regard to the rupee ratio. It will be readily admitted that gold standard had been given up in India along with Britain and that the rupee is no longer linked with 18d gold. A country can ordinarily abandon gold standard either by putting an embargo on the export of gold or by withdrawing the obligation of the Central Bank to sell gold at a statutory rate. Japan has adopted both the methods and Britain has adopted the second method only. But in both cases the law was modified to give effect to the change in policy in the manner and to the extent found necessary while in India the law remains unchanged.

CURRENCY ORDINANCE.

Following the abandonment of gold standard by Braitain the divorce of the rupee from gold was signified by the Currency Ordinance issued on 21st September by which the Government relieved themselves of the obligation to sell sterling or gold. before that date gold was synonymous with sterling. In effect it meant that the rupee was no more linked to 18d. gold but was left to itself. But the same evening the Secretary of State for India announced in London at the Federal Structure Committee that the rupee would be linked with sterling. The Government of India were perplexed at the announcement and a good deal of correspondence was said to have passed between Simla and White Hall in this connection and in the end the Government of India had to yield to the dictation of the Secretary of State for India. Consequently, the Government of India were compelled to cancel the previous Ordinance and to issue another Ordinance on 24th September giving effect to the Secretary of State for India's idea of linking the rupee with sterling. Again at the end of January this year the Ordinance of 24th September was repealed and since then although the law remains the same (i.e. the ratio at 18. gold) as before 21st September 1931. the rupee is in practice actually linked with sterling. This anomaly is too glaring to escape notice but for some reason or other no free expression is given to it.

OBLIGATION TO MAINTAIN 18d. RATIO.

According to the Currency Act of 1927 (by which the rupee ratio is still being governed technically) as it was understood and meant at that time, the rupee is fixed at 18d. gold and there is the obligation on the part of the Government of India to maintain that ratio either by purchase or sale of gold as the case may be at statutory rates. None of these provisions are actually operative now and the rupee is linked to a paper standard which fluctuates from day to day. The authors of the Hilton Young Commission Report had differentiated sterling from gold and had recommended that the rupee ought to be linked with the gold and not to sterling. Evidently, they entertained the possibility of Britain again abondoning gold standard. But the framers of the Currency Act of 1927 did not differentiate sterling from gold. According to the Act gold and sterling are one and the same. During the Assembly debate 1927 on the Currency Bill the leaders of Indian opinion did not care to criticise the Bill in parts but they confined themselves to the vital issue of 18d. versus 16d. ratio and did not very much mind the details. Therefore, what escaped the notice of the Assembly and led to defective wording is now being exploited by the Government to remain quiet without changing the law. Nevertheless, the spirit of the Act is violated in actual practice and everyone sees that a change in the foreign exchange value of the rupee has come about.

DEFECTIVE WORDING OF ACT.

We do not delight in the technique of law. We ought to be more careful for the substance rather than for the language or the wording of the Act. But we are compelled to pay attention to this matter in view of the future development that ought to take place. Now that the Currency Ordinance is withdrawn and the old Act of 1927 is in force, it may appear as though nothing has happened to the rupee after 21st September. This is obviously due to the defective wording of the Act. This paradox ought to be recognised by both the Government as well as the public, looking to the further legislation that may be found necessary.

When it is found that it is no longer necessary to have emergency legislation, Britain will settle down to stabilise the pound sterling at a certain level. It is immaterial for our purposes to discuss whether it will be the old relations with gold or under it. It is enough to say that practically no one expects to see sterling linked with gold at a level same as before 20th September. The consensus of opinion at present is that sterling will be stabilised at a not distant date, at a rate much lower than the previous rate (say about 3.75 dollars). There is no doubt that at that time the Parliament will be given a full opportunity to discuss the matter. But in the case of India such a necessity will not arise for the obvious reason that unlike Britain the currency law in India stands unchanged now.

PUBLIC OPINION.

If sterling is stabilised at a certain level, will the rupee also be automatically stabilised proportionately in terms of gold without any amendment of the Currency Act of 1927 and without the consent of the Assembly? Will there be no discussion in the legislature? Will public opinion be practically barred from expressing an opinion on the matter? Will there be no opportunity to revise the action of 1927?

Evidently, it seems that it is the desire of the Government to avoid giving an opportunity to the public to express an opinion on the exchange ratio as otherwise it would mean a big controversy. The Government might be aware that with a bitter experience of six years and with changed conditions they could get very little support for linking the rupee to sterling even from those who supported the Government action in 1927. Therefore, the Government take shelter under the defective wording of the 1927 Act. This should not be allowed to continue any longer. In order to keep the door open for further discussion and action the relevant sections of the Currency Act of 1927 should be suspended for a specific period by a special Act without any delay to bring it in conformity with the actual practice.—"Cotton and Finance."

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Every blade sold under Money Back Guarantee Sahara Gold & Globus men Gold yield many more creamy shaves and will make your beard soft like velvet. A trial is solicited.

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WILL BRITAIN RETALIATE?

Tariff More Powerfull Than Black And Tans

The coolness with which the British public received Eamon de Valera's challenge to the oath of allegiance when the bill was announced is an indication of the profound change which is coming over the conception of British Commonwealth relationships in Britain. Hitherto the dominions have been held together by little more than a shadowy pledge of loyalty to the common Crown, but that pledge is being attacked by the Free State's present leaders and has not prevented the other dominions from imposing tariffs against British goods.

Now for the first time the United Kingdom has a tariff of her own, which she is prepared to use as a weapon against the dominions if necessary. The change in the British attitude will be even more apparent by the time the Ottawa conference meets next Summer to work out a closer economic grouping of the nations which were declared free and autonomous only a few years ago.

"Either the empire is going to continue on a basis of willing co-operation or the empire is going to break up, Stanley Bruce, Australia's former Premier, predicted a few months ago. The rude fact is now emerging that that "willing co-operation" does not exist in every part of the Empire and that the "freedom" Britain boasts she gave to the dominions is not as real as it once seemed. Already a large section of the British press and public is threatening the severest kinds of economic reprisals if the willing co-operation is withdrawn.

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION.

This time it is Ireland, but there is no telling whose turn it may be next. No one who helped to formulate the dominions' new independent status a few years ago had any thought of applying "sanctions" to an unwilling dominion. When Lord Balfour wrote out on a half sheet of notepaper the now famous formula of dominion freedom in 1928 he had no thought of keeping any hold on the dominions except a voluntary one.

On paper at least the dominions were set free. The dominions and the United Kingdom became "autonomous communities within the British Empire—equal in status and in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or foreign affairs, though united by common allegiance to the Crown and associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Legally and constitutionally they were free to secede from the empire if they wished. When South Africa, for example, made a trade treaty with Germany and flirted with republicanism early in 1926, British statesmen were angry, but had no weapon except an untried formula with which to keep South Africa loyal.

EMPIRE HAS A NEW WEAPON

Now, however, the United Kingdom has a weapon of which Lord Balfour little dreamed. What is more significant is that her leaders are prepared to use it, if need be, against an offender. In the case of Ireland, it is a weapon more terrible in its potentialities than an army of a quarter of a million Black and Tans.

Probably it is fortunate for Britain that this test case has been precipitated by small dependent Ireland instead of an immense, distant and largely self-supporting dominion like Canada and Australia.

In the case of Ireland, at least the United Kingdom has the whip hand and Mr. de Valera knows it. The Free State may be legally free to secede, but all except her most extreme politicians realize she is tied to Britain by bonds of iron. She can no more escape from Britain's economic orbit than the moon can cease being a satellite of the earth. It is certain that the British public would have become more disturbed by Mr. de Valera's contentions if it had not a clear picture of the consequences.

Britain may be willing to conduct any number of friendly negotiations over the oath or land annuities, and she is now giving the Free State every advantage of her own market of forty-five millions. But if the Free State Government cuts its ties of willing allegiance, however shadowy they may be, Britain will be prepared to clamp down the tariff against Irish products, 95 per cent of which go to Britain or Northern Ireland, by the automatic device of removing the preferential treatment all the dominions now enjoy.

IRISH IN ENGLAND A FACTOR.

Furthermore, there is a special [illegible] to secede and become a foreign nation. Hundreds of thousands of Irish subjects living and working in Britain, many of them in the government services, would be liable to deportation as aliens and to loss of employment if the policy of separation should be carried to the bitter end.

It follows that Ireland is not free, whatever her legal status, and she never can be free no matter how much impassioned rhetoric her leaders use. Similarly Canada and Australia will find at Ottawa they are not exactly free to short British goods from their markets by means of tariff walls. For unless they give favours to Britain corresponding to them the mother country will be quite free to give favours to countries like Argentina and Denmark—with serious, if not disastrous, consequence to primary producers in the Commonwealth.

It is a powerful weapon which British protectionists have given their country, but it is not exactly conducive to "willing co-operation" within the empire. It will remain for the Ottawa conference and the coming Irish negotiations to show whether that weapon must be used with all its ugly consequences or, as is far more likely, whether its mere existence will be enough to bring genuine friendly co-operation among all the [illegible]

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Keep it bright and dazzling . . . It all depends on the care you give your teeth. Keep them free from film this new way.

SOME tooth pastes will remove film, but they may harm tooth enamel. Others are perfectly safe, but they may fail to remove film.

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Activated Pancreas Hormone tablets for the treatment of

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M. L. C's EXPERIENCES AS JAIL VISITOR

Jailor Refuses Admission Despite Government Circular

LETTER OF PROTEST TO U. P. HOME MEMBER

(From Our Correspondent).

MEERUT, May 4.

The following letter was addressed by Ch. Baldeva M.L.C., Meerut, to the Home Member U.P. Government Nainital, in reply to which he has received intimation that his letter has been forwarded to the authorities concerned and he wwill receive a reply later on.

The following are extracts from the letter:—

"It is with a feeling of great pain and humiliation that I am writing this letter. Ever since I received G.O. No. 2690 vi 142-1931 circulated on 12.1. 1932 by which all the members of the Legislative Council who represent territorial constituencies were made ex-officio Jail visitors, I have been trying to visit the Meerut District Jail, but I am always being put off by the Jail authorities on one pretext or another. Indeed, it seems to me that the Jail authorities take pride in openly flouting the instructions given in various circulars issued by the local Government and in setting at naught the assurances of the Chief Secretary, even. Their conduct seems very clearly to imply that the circular issued and the assurances extended are to be observed more in the breach than in their observance.

REFUSED ADMISSION.

The following facts will illustrate my contention. In the first half of February, I wrote thrice to the Jail Superintendent quoting the circular above referred to, asking to be permitted to visit the jail. The Jail Superintendent informed me on 16-2-'32 that, as I was not a jail visitor, he could not give me the necessary permission. I then wrote to the Chief Secretary, who on 2nd March, 1932, informed me that I was a jail visitor and was at liberty to visit the jail.

In the meantime, I went to Lucknow to attend the Council. On my return about the end of March I again asked the Jail Superintent, if I could visit the jail. He expressed his assent. I therefore presented myself at the jail early in April and sent in my visiting card with my full designation. The Jailor, however, pointblank refused to allow me to visit the jail on the plea that my visiting card did not carry with it the written permission of the Jail Superintendent.

ONLY POSSIBLE INFERENCE.

Now in the first place, it seems doubtful to me that the Government letter, circulated on 12th Jan. 1932, has not reached the Jail Superintendent even so late as 16th Feb. 1932. If it did not, then the only reasonable inference that can be drawn from this omission is that the circular was only meant to be an eye-wash for the public and was never intended to be given effect to, since the Jail uuperintendent had not received the circular before the end of March 1932, and there could be no justification for his not then instructing the Jailor that such and such persons had been appointed ex-officio Jail visitors and that they were to be admitted whenever they felt inclined to exercise their right, especially after so much correspondence on the subject. Even in normal times, such courtesies could be expected. But in these abnormal times when the atmosphere is surcharged with doubts and suspicions, these omissions even though 'bona-fide' (which in this case they do not seem to be) are likely to be misconstrued.

OBJECT OF SURPRISE VISIT.

For a long time I have been hearing all sorts of rumours in the city.. These rumours of ill-treatment of political prisoners have gradually been gaining ground'...

It was with a view to ascertain the truth or falsity of them that I wanted to visit the Jail on the 6th or 7th of April, when I was so very summarily refused on the pretext that I had not brought the written permission of the Jail Superintendent. To be able to know the true state of affairs I wanted to give a surprise visit.

INVITATION TO HOME MEMBER.

To have tried to obtain permission beforehand would have nullified the very object of my visit. The local authorities by persistently refusing me admission into the Jail are forcing me to infer that their treatment of political prisoners is not what it should be. My object in trying to visit the jail was to know the true facts to contradict them if they were wrong, or to remedy them if true. With that my object I would now request you to kindly come to Meerut and see for yourself as to what is happening here in the local jail.

LOCUST RAIDS ON 70-MILE FRONT

Airplanes May Repel South African Invasion

CAPETOWN, (By Mail).

Swarms of locusts are advancing upon the Union over a 70-mile front. The plague is eating its way towards the south-east from South-West Africa.

Messages from the affected areas recently said that the locusts are destroying everything in their path, bands of farmers and natives being unable to cope with the menace.

The Government is seriously considering rushing airplanes to fly over the advancing hordes, subjecting them to a "bombardment," of insecticide.

The "front" has now advanced to between Upington and Kenhardt, and swarms have crossed the Orange River.

The difficulty in handling the pest lies in the fact that previous locust menaces have been confined to young, wingless locusts. The present visitation, originating in Southern Rhodesia, is made up of winged European and red-wing types, that fly over the farmers' defences.

SURGICAL OPERATION BY A BOY

Terence Fowler, aged eighteen, of Sun-street, Reading, was fined 10s. at Workingham Police Court recently for carrying a gun without a licence.

It was stated that in a joke he pointed the weapon at a youth who was playing football and it went off.

A boy named Rush stated that the youth rolled over and cried out, "Oh, my back!" Rush, after sterilising the blade in a flame, picked the shots out of the youth's back with a knife. The youth had now recovered and had joined the Navy.

Fowler said that he did not think the gun would fire.

LOVE DRAMA OF A VICARAGE

Ex-Gardener Goes Back To Canada

ST. ALBANS, (By Mail).

Mr. Fred Seabrook, the Canadian Farmer who was once gardener to the Vicar of Leverstock Green, has returned to his Canadian ranch without Miss Lorna Durrant, the vicar's daughter, whom he hoped to marry.

Two months ago Mr. Seabrook arrived from Canada, where he emigrated twenty-eight years ago, to claim his childhood sweetheart. The vicar objected to the marriage because of the state of his daughter's health, and she was admitted to a St. Albans nursing home for a month.

Later the vicar withdrew his objection to the marriage. Mr. Seabrook has been waiting till Miss Durrant came out of the nursing home.

MISS DURRANT'S HEALTH.

Miss Durrant is, however, still in the nursing home, and there is now little hope of a happy ending to the romance.

"He has returned broken-hearted," said his mother. "While he was here he did nothing. Now he has business matters to attend to on his ranch in Canada."

When asked if her son would return to the village again, Mrs. Seabrook said the matter was entirely in the hands of the vicar.

"I don't think Miss Durrant's health is improving now," said Mrs. Seabrook.

The seventy-year-old vicar, the Rev. Arthur Durrant, said his daughter was going on well, but he did not know when it would be possible for her to leave the nursing home.

INDIAN MILITARY ACADEMY

Examination For Entry On October 24

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The following announcement made by the Government of India is republished for general information:—

An examination will be held in Delhi on the 24th of October 1932, and subsequent days, in order to examine candidates for entry to the Indian Military Academy in the term beginning on the 1st of March, 1933.

At this examination, 15 vacancies will be offered of which 12 will be filled by competition and 3 by nomination from among those who have qualified but failed to obtain sufficient marks to secure one of the vacancies.

The examination will be the same for all arms, i.e., Cavalry, Artillery, Signals, Engineers and Infantry. Those cadets who wish to elect for Artillery Engineers and Signals will be permitted to do so during their course at the Academy.

CANDIDATES.

Candidates must be over 18 and under 20 years of age on the 1st of November 1932, and domiciled in India. A candidate who desires to appear at the examination is required submit his application to the Chief Secretary to Government through the Collector of his district in the prescribed form before the 15th of May 1932, together with all necessary documents. Copies of the application form, together with the rules relating to the examination, may be obtained from the Secretary of the Public Service Commission, Simla, to whom all correspondence in this connection should be addressed.

"SOCIALISM CAUSES CRIME"

Not The Cinemas

Mr Rhys Davies, M.P. in a debate in the House of Commons said that England was the safest industrial country in the world in which to live.

The number of murders nad remained practically stationary, while the population had doubled, and a notable fact was that in one year, 1897, the total did not exceed the number in Chicago. That might not be saying much (Laughter), but it was a fact remembering.

Sir Vivian Henderson (C. Chelmsford) said that as one who had much to do with Borstal institutions and the Home Office, he could not attach blame to the cinema for crime among youths. They were sometimes told by boys when they got into trouble that the pictures were the cause of it.

"I am gradually coming to the conclusion," said Sir Vivian, "that in most cases that is not really a fact. They use that expression simply because they have been told that if they use it they perhaps would be dealt with leniently. They regard it as an extremely good excuse to give to the magistrate."

Touching on the question of burglaries of property, Sir Vivian said a great deal of the disregard of property was due to extremist Socialist teaching. (Opposition, "No, No."

Hail-storm In Chandpur

CHANDPUR, May 4. (By Mail)

A heavy hail-storm burst over here, last evening, causing damage to several houses, numerous trees and a number of boats on the river.

No report of any casualty has yet been received. The down Goalando and Narayanganj mail steamer when approaching Chandpur was caught by the storm and arrived safe though late.—A. P.

JAVA—SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, May 7.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—

C and F Calcutta May|June per cwt 7|9.

C and F Bombay May|June per cwt. 7|9-1|2.

C and F Karachi May|June per cwt 7|9-1|2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

Fair rio coffee (No. 7 quality) spot 8-1|4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 7.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton, £11-15-0 May|June sellers.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull|Continent, £10-12-6 May|June sellers.

LONDON RUBBER

London, May 7.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed 1lb spot 2-3|16.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 7.

May	5.74
July	5.84
October	6.07
December	6.22
January 1933	6.31
March	6.47
Middling Spot	5.90

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 7.

May	5.71
July	5.81
Middling Spot	5.21

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 7.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,00

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 7.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Closing.
May, 1932		4.41
June, 1932		4.38
July, 1932	4.39	4.37
August, 1932		4.38
September, 1932		4.38
October, 1932	4.42	4.41
November, 1932		4.43
December, 1932		4.45
January, 1933	4.48	4.47
February, 1933		4.50
March, 1933		4.52
April, 1933		4.55
May 1933		4.57
July, 1933		4.59
Middling Spot		4.64

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 7.

Sakellaridis, May	5.99
July	6.07
October	6.30
November	6.34
December	6.40
January, 1933	6.45
March	6.56
F.G.F. Spot	6.20

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 7.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.20
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.32
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.44
C.P. Oomra, Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.16
Oomra, Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.31
Oomra, Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.46
Bengal, Good	3.58
Bengal, Fully Good	3.68
Bengal, Fine	.78
Scinde, Fuly Good	3.68
Scinde, Fine	3.78
Scinde, Superfine	3.88

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 7.

Silver—Market is steady.

Spot	16-11|16
Forward	16-13|16

LONDON GOLD

London, May 7.

Gold bar fine per oz. £6-12-11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, May 7.

Interest—

Day to day loans	1-1|2 p.c.
7 day's market loans	1-3|4 p.c.
Bank bills—	
3 months	2-15|32 p.c.
6 months	2-19|32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills—	
3 months	3-1|4 p.c.
6 months	3-3|4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 7.

T.T. London on—	
Berlin	15.42
Amsterdam	9.05-1|2
Brussels	26.12
Madrid	46.09
Milan	71.21
Berne	13.75
Paris	92.93
Prague	123.75
New York Closing rate	3.67-3|8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 7.

Market—Closed..

LONDON METALS

London, May 7.

Market—Closed..

New YORK DEMAND BILLS

London, May 7.

Demand bills 3.67-3|8

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, May 7.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes, 25|10 1|2 May|June sellers.

Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes 27 May|June sellers.

Wheat South Australian parcels 26|6 afloat sellers.

Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels 28 June|July sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 7.

Linseed oil naked, London cwt. 13 May|Aug. sellers.

Linseed oil naked, London cwt 14 Sept|Dec. paid and sellers.

LINSEED.

London, May 7.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton £9-5-0 May|June sellers.

Linseed La Plata, C.I.F. Hull ton £7-15-0 May|June sellers.

Linseed, Bombay (London) £10-15-0 May|June sellers.

American Weekly Cotton Statistics

NEW YORK, May 6. Corresponding.

	Season to date.	This Week.	Season 1930-31.	Week 1931.	
Total in sight, (excluding linters)	14,035	51	12,562	92	Bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	4.577	54	4.288	100	"
Exports from U. S. Ports	7,504	152	6.133	91	"
Of which to Japan	2,081	9	1.048	11	"
Of which to China	965	13	308	8	"
Of which to G. B.	1,134	35	1.005	6	"
Of which to Germany	1,417	31	1,554	30	"
Stocfl at New York	——	205	——	227	"
Stock at U. S. Ports	——	3,998	——	3.423	"
Stock at U. S. Interior towns	——	1,663	——	1.113	"
World's Visible Supply	——	10,022	——	9.288	"
Of which American Cotton	——	8,031	——	6,732	"
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	11,199	264	8,923	209	"
Receipts at U. S. Ports	9,473	57	8,612	36	"

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

Pebeco makes white teeth . . . and firm, healthy gums . . .

Put Pebeco—half an inch or so—on your tooth brush when you clean your teeth.

Notice how it stimulates the glands, you feel the cleansing moisture rushing into every crevice, washing away every lurking food remnant, and purifying the whole mouth. Your teeth are actually bathing in a cleansing, germ-destroying flow.

Rinse and gargle mouth and throat, and you will have a feeling of mouth cleanliness and freshness never before experienced.

The salty, invigorating flavour of Pebeco is proof of its medical value.

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Sudama House, Wittet Road,
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NARANDAS BUILDING, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY 1.

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Disorganisation of the functions of the Liver means all sorts of troubles for digestion, resulting in Constipation, Headache, Loss of Appetite, etc.

Gajjar's Liver Solution

sets right all such troubles and shows a way to health and its pleasures.

Ask for Particulars and Pamphlet

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A. FARADKER & CO.
BOMBAY. 4.

EFFECT ON INDIA

Empire Trade Extension

Alluding to the appealing results which had been brought upon the world by the existing mal-distribution of gold, Sir Robert Horne, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, recently said: Were they to leave things to drift or were they to take action by which the gold of the world would become supplemented by the available silver supply? Would it not be well, even now, to take immediate action to bring silver into the monetary system of the world for the purpose of mitigating the present shortage of available gold? Two salutary effects would immediately follow. The fact that silver was to be in a definite ratio to gold would immediately facilitate trade with China, and the rise in the price of silver which would take place would increase the value of the hoards of silver in China and India, and consequently the purchasing power of those two communities. There was now in Great Britain a very notable movement in favour of the reintroduction of silver into our monetary system.

In the attempt to raise wholesale commodity prices no safer method could be taken than that of adding silver to the world's monetary system. It afforded a well-controlled plan of inflation because its use was restricted by nature herself. Silver would only be produced in increased quantity when th eworld required more lead, zinc, and copper—for it was retrieved from mines in conjunction with those metals—that was to say, when the trade of the world was prosperous and therefore, required more currency.

EMPIRE CURRENCY

He gathered that it had been suggested in Canada that the Ottawa Conference should take up the subject of Empire currency. This was an inspiring theme and while one must recognize that, in the end, the trade of every nation would be most benefited by a system of international exchange commmon to all peoples, in default of the prospects of the early realization of an agreement for this purpose nothing could be so beneficial as a mutual monetary arrangement between Britain and her Dominions. All the dominions, with the exception of South Africa, were in effect off the gold standard. On the other hand, a considerable number of nations of the world had allied themselves with sterling. In these circumstances it was not too much to hope that an extensive area in which sterling was the medium of exchange might be formed. If the nations of the Empire agreed he would be ready to fix a ratio for silver to sterling and he did not doubt that out of such a policy there would develop large benefits to the Empire in developing trade with the East.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 9, 1932

WESTHAM AND GRIMSBY RELEGATED TO DIVISION II

Blackpool's Brilliant Away Victory At Sheffield Upsets Westham

END OF FOOTBALL SEASON IN ENGLAND

LONDON, May 7.

To-day was one of most thrilling days in the season with half a dozen clubs fighting either to gain promotion or avoid relegation. Heroic deeds were done at the bottom of the first division, where Grimsby beat powerful Wednesday only to find that Blackpool had accomplished even more creditable feat of winning at Sheffield United. Grimsby were therefore relegated with Westham, whose fate was sealed by their fellow Londoners, Chelsea. Grimsby were excited and missed several chances.

Then, Holmes scored twice quickly, Wednesday making no response before the interval. On resumption Grimsby pressed repeatly but Ball replied for visitors. Dyson however increased Grimsby's lead in the last minute.

BLACKPOOL WINS.

In the encounter between Sheffield United and Blackpool, Barclay opened the scoring by heading through in third minute. Douglas equalised in seventh minute. McLelland gave Blackpool the lead in second half and Wilkinson further increased it.

Westham led at halftime through their international halfback Barrett, who plaving inside left scored in the 30th minute. Ferguson equalised two minutes after interval.

Westham, hearing news of Blackpool's victory, attacked desperately but Watson missed sitter through dallying. Russell found Chelsea's second and Pearson netted their third. Yews reduced deficit for visitors near finish. Even had West Ham won, they would been relegated on goal average.

PORTSMOUTH'S DESERVING VICTORY.

Portsmouth fully deserved their victory at Everton, where Dean missed twice from pointblank range.

The form of Arsenal's new youngsters was pleasing, auguing well for the next season. Stockhill, inside right, opened the scoring and then Hutton put through his own goal, deflecting shot from Bastin who combined excellently with Jones. Lambert notched Arsenal's other two goals in second half.

Birmingham won against the run of play. The only goal scored in the first half was netted by Bradford in 22nd minute. Following resumption, Newcastle expressed furiously and Birmingham's territory was overrun but no goal resulted for the home team. On the contrary, Bradford and Smith with snap goals increased visitors' lead.

Port Vale were saved by their great away win. They were always dominating and were the cleverer team. Littlewood netted for them in the first half and Tipett scored the other goal after interval.—Reuter's Special.

The following are results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 4 Blackburn 0.
Aston Villa 2 Huddersfield 3.
Bolton 8; Liverpool 1.
Chelsea 3; West Ham 2.
Everton 0; Portsmouth 1.
Grimsby 3; Sheffield Wednesday 1.
Middlesbrough 1; Leicester 1.
Newcastle 0; Birmingham 3.
Sheffield United 1; Blackpool 3.

SECOND DIVISION

Bradford City 0; Millwall 0.
Burnley 1; Nottingham 0.
Charlton 3; Wolverhampton 2.
Leeds 0; Port Vale 2.
Notts County 3; Bristol City 0.
Oldham 2; Barnsley 2.
Plymouth 4; Chesterfield 0.
Preston 2; Tottenham 0.
Southampton 1; Manchester United 1.
Stoke 1; Bradford 0.
Swansea 2; Bury 0.

THIRD DIVISION
(Southern Section)

Bournemouth 5; Torquay 0.
Brentford 1; Thames 0.
Brighton 0; Cardiff 0.
Crystal Palace 0; Clapton Orient 0.
Fulham 3; Exeter 1.
Mansfield 5; Norwich 2.
Queens Park Rangers 2; Bristol 1.
Reading 2; Gillingham 0.
Southend 4; Coventry 0.
Watford 4; Swindon 1.

THIRD DIVISION
(Northern Section)

Carlisle 3; Accrington 0.
Doncaster 2; Tranmere 2.
Gateshead 2; Wallsall 0.
Hartlepools 4; Lincoln 3
Full 5; Wrexam 0.
New Brighton 2; Halifax 0.
Rochdale 1; Rotherham 4.

—Reuter's Special.

COUNTY CRICKET

The following are the closing scores in first class cricket which commenced to-day.

M.C.C. vs. YORKSHIRE—Yorkshire 212; M.C.C. 48 for 2.

SURREY vs. SOMERSET— Somerset 236; Surrey 109 for 1.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE vs. GLAMORGAN—Northants 186; Glamorgan 57 for 4.

LANCASHIRE vs. DERBYSHIRE —Lancashire 150; Derby 121 for 7.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE vs. WORCESTERSHIRE—Gloucester 176 Worcester 143 for 9.

Reuter's Special.

KENTUCKY DERBY

Burgoo King Comes First

LONDON, May 8.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: — The race for Kentucky Derby (run over one and quarter miles) has resulted as follows:—

BURGOO KING First.
ECONOMIC Second
STEPHEN FETCH IT Third
Twenty ran.

Won by five lengths. Head separated second from third.

Time: 2 minutes and 5 1/5 seconds.

IRISH BRED and BORDER WARRANT were unplaced.—Reuter's Special.

DAVIS CUP

Japan Beat Greece In First Round

LONDON, May 7.

Athens.—In the first round of Davis Cup Japan beat Greece by 3 matches to nil.—Reuter's Special.

MONACO BEAT NORWAY

LONDON, May 7.

Oslo.—In the first round of the Davis Cup, Monaco beat Norway, by three matches to nil.—Reuter.

ST. HELENS BEAT HUDDERSFIELD

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 7.

In the final of the Rugby League Championship St. Helens beat Huddersfield by 9 points to 5 at Wakefield.

Soccer Problems

LONDON, May 7.

Soccer promotion and relegation problems have finally been decided as follows:—

West Ham, Grimsby, Barnsley and Bristol City have all been relegated and Wolverhampton, Leeds, Fulham and Lincoln promoted, Wolverhampton and Leeds to the First Division and Fulham and Lincoln to the second division.—Reuter's Special.

Cawnpore.—Elaborate arrangements have been made by authorities in connection with Mohurram which starts from to-morrow. —A.P.

Cawnpore.—Sulphuric acid was again thrown in two post office letter boxes, damaging about 50 letters.—A.P.

JAM SAHEB'S "STATESMANSHIP"

"Critical Situation Saved"

PROF. R. WILLIAMS RECALLS PRINCES CHAMBER MEETING

LONDON, May 7.

Prof. Rushbrook Williams and Mrs. Williams arrived in London this evening accompanied by three nephews of H.H. the Jam Saheb, the eldest of whom, the Jam Saheb believes, is likely worthily to uphold the cricketing traditions of the family.

Prof. Rushbrook Williams interviewed by Reuter said that at the last meeting of the Chamber of the Princes, a most critical situation was saved mainly owing to the statesmanship of the group headed by H.H. the Jam Saheb, whose policy of placing on the British Crown the responsibility for safeguarding the position of Indian States, was approved by wiser heads.—Reuter.

Tram And Bus Strike At Rio De Janeiro

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 7.

Rio de Janeiro.—A partial strike of tram and bus employees has broken out here. Police have taken drastic measures to maintain order and soldiers are guarding depots.

Strike has also broken out on Sao Paulo-Santos Railway though some employees remain at work.

WOMAN WHO LOST HER BEAUTY

Suicide For A Film Actress

The suggestion that a young film actress was worried because of a farcical disfigurement left by an operation was made at a Hammersmith inquest recently on Miss Grace Easley Calvert, aged thirty-three, of the West Kensington-mansions, who was found dead with her head in a gas oven.

Dr. Temple Grey, pathologist, who made a post-mortem examination, said that he found physical conditions which suggested that Miss Calvert was a victim of melancholia.

"There were two operation scars on the cheek, and her depression would probably be emphasised by this disfigurement, which she would exaggerate," he said. "In a woman of her temperament these scars would be a great worry."

The coroner recorded a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind."

FIGHT FOR EQUALITY

Indian Women And The Franchise

Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, President of the Women's Freedom League, in a speech at the annual conference of the league, held in the Caxton Hall, Westminster, recently, traced the progress of the women's movement since the League was established twenty-five years ago.

To-day, she said, women realised with amazement the immense change that had taken place in the entire position of women in the community.

"Yet to-day it was becoming a practice on the part of the State, of municipal corporations and private employers arbitrarily to dismiss a woman from her profession or employment on the day of her marriage.

"This practice must be stopped", she said. "The arbitrary dismissal of women from employment affects the working woman quite as much as the professional woman, for if the right of the married woman to earn wages is taken away by law or by custom, she is thrust back into the same position of compulsory economic dependence that she occupied in the days when any wages that she might earn belonged by law to her husband."

POSITION IN INDIA.

Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence referred to the growth of the women's enfranchisement movement all over the world, and said that in India there was being seen an illustration of the truth that "the last shall be first."

From all important women's organisations in that country a manifesto had been sent out to the Governments of India, and Britain declaring against any special provision being made in favour of women in the proposed franchise laws of the new constitution, and against any reservation of seats or co-option in Legislatures. The women were unanimous in declaring for adult franchise, and they stood upon the principle of complete equality without privilege, no matter what it might cost them.

Even if there were no women at all returned for the present Legislatures, they were prepared to accept the contingency.

"It is a magnificent challenge to women throughout the world, and we of the Women's Freedom League re-echo it, calling upon the women of our own country to follow the lead of our Indian sisters and to be ready to sacrifice to the uttermost for the principle of comple equality of women and men in all spheres of common life." she said.

SEX DIFFERENTIATION.

The conference unanimously passed a resolution protesting against "the continued sex differentiation", shown by the Bradford Stock Exchange in refusing to admit "a woman equally well qualified by position and experience with many of the sixteen men already admitted to membership", and urging the Exchange to bring its rules more into line with modern practice in other professions.

The conference also condemned as unjust the refusal of ordinary covenanted benefit to thousands of married women under the Anomalies Act regulation, and demanded the cancellation of this regulation and the repeal of that section of the Act which delegated power to the Minister of Labour to make orders discriminating against the married woman.

Pending All-India Federation

PATRO DEMANDS IMMEDIATE PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY WITH RESPONSIBILITY AT CENTRE

The following are extracts from the Presidential address of Sir A. P. Patro at the Trichinopoly District Conference held on Saturday.

The issue now before the country resolves into the suggestive question, can this ordinance go on for an indefinite period of time or is there to be a radical change in the policy of Government?, will the Government prescribe for the root causes of the great unrest in the country? It seems to me that there should be a rally and an organisation of all those constitutionalists who do not support Civil Resistance as a means of achieving Swaraj. The time has come when there should be clearly defined polities in India. It is a dangerous game to sit on the fence. At the same time the British Government must take more effective steps to implement the statement of the Prime Minister. Any delay is liable to be viewed with suspicion of British policy. It may be said that various committees were appointed to work out the details and necessary preliminaries to the building of a structure, but many problems yet remain to be solved. The attitude of the British Government must be clearly expressed on the details. It is a serious drawback in India that officialdom considers one uniform principle of Government must be applied to all provinces alike. They forget that times have changed and that the Unitary form of Government must be broken up in favour of the Provinces attaining autonomy. The Central control and supervision could only be occasional. Each province has to develop according to its own genius and the Central Government could exercise powers that are only delegated to it. Another colossal mistake of the Bureaucracy lies in believing that the parliamentary system of the British Isles will apply to India as a whole. Indian conditions require a thoroughly modified form. The situation is therefore very confusing. My own view is that taking all in all the communal problem is not unbridgeable. There could be no final agreement on account of small differences in regard to representation of Moslems in the Punjab and in Bengal. Every other controversial point was settled in some form or other. It is idle to defend communalism on principles of national progress, but expediency suggests that you cannot deprive a population of the right which they possess and who apprehend it would be unsafe to give up the right. If that is allowed to continue for a time, experience will undoubtedly convince them of the unwisdom of compartmental systems. We must put aside this barrier. The dominance of communal majority instead of a political must gradually cease in India if we are to sustain constitutional democracy with the larger extension of the franchise.

CONSTITUTIONAL ADVANCE

Constitutional advance is the problem of the day. The root causes of unrest in the country do not lie so much in anti-British spirit but in the earnest desire of the nation for political freedom, that India should be recognised in action and in reality as an equal partner in the British Commonwealth of nations. India is not satisfied with a mere shell, an outward form without the substance. We are told India received a status as other Dominions when she was invited to be a party to the Peace Conference at Paris atfer the Great War and that she has a place in the Imperial Conference along with other members of the British Commonwealth. Further, she is an original member of the League of Nations, Geneva, within the Article requiring nationals to be self-governed and thus to be entitled for membership. She is not in fact self-governing, and, until that status is attained, the position of India in the League of Nations is anomalous. On the understanding and assurance given to the other nations by the representatives of Great Britain, India was received as an original member of the League. India claims the right to manage her own affairs within the British Empire. One result of the R. T. C. is the unequivocal promise of the people and Parliament of the British nation, to introduce responsible self-government in India through the All-India Federation with safeguards during the period of transition. The component parts of the Federation being the Provinces of British India on the one side and the individual Indian States on the other. The Federation is of a limited character unlike as in other countries which are governed by a Federal Constitution. India has a unique problem without any precedents to guide her.

The question was raised "to whom should we transfer the power from British hands into Indian hands." The answer is to the representatives of the people of India. How far this could be possible or realisable is not beyond dispute. British India does not want either the Oligarchy of Congress or of Indian India. The last statement of the Prime Minister promises that the Parliament is prepared to implement it. We want the full scheme to come into operation as early as possible. The question naturally suggests itself time and again, how long it will take to complete the scheme of All-India Federation? Most people in India are satisfied that it is bound to take time. If so, what shall be done immediately?

I have no doubt whatsoever on this matter and expressed my views most unreservedly at the plenary session of the Round Table Conference. These are practically the same as embodied in the resolution of the Executive Committee of the South Indian Liberal Federation "that this Committee is of opinion that immediate provincial autonomy with responsibility at the centre in British India with necessary safeguards be introduced, pending the completion of All-India Federation." This is a practical view of the entire situation in India. The Provinces will be able to manage their own affairs with changes in the Central Government as a preparation for the higher Federal Government of India. We must realise that in some other countries the evolution of federal constitution occupied considerable time and India's problem is quite unique in history. India's destiny will be fulfilled so that she may occupy her proper place in the Parliament of nations. We shall not always look to outside help for our advancement. This mentality must be abandoned. We must work out our own destiny. Indian unity, mutual faith and constructive Indian statesmanship will enable us to reach the promised goal.

Headman Taken As Hostage & Murdered

DACOITS' DEPREDATIONS IN BURMA

RANGOON, May 4.
(BY MAIL)

Reports from districts include the following:—

A band of eight dacoits armed with a gun visited the field hut of Mg. Hla Chit of Yewin village, Toungoo District while he and his father were away in the village, his mother being alone in the field hut. Mg. Hla Chit and his father accompanied by some villagers hastened back to the hut on hearing the commotion and were brought to a halt by being shot at by two dacoits standing on the staircase of the hut. The dacoits assaulted Mg Hla Chit's mother and demanded property and when they were told that there was nothing in the hut, they soaked a towel with some kerosine oil, tied it round his mother's neck and set fire to it but the old lady managed to put out the fire with her hands before being seriously injured.

The dacoits decamped with property valued at Rs. 46/8/-.

HEADMAN VICTIMISED.

At about 1-30 a.m. on the 11th April, nine men dressed in khadi and armed with two D.B.B.L. guns, visited the house of headman U Po Hmi of Sitwin South Village in Maubin District while the latter was away at the funeral house of his mother and were received by the headman's son who took them to the Karen Irregulars. Five of them then entered the house and asked for the headman who was sent for and who on arrival was informed by the leader that they desired to conduct a search in the house. The headman invited them to enter the house and conduct their search.

The party then demanded Rs. 500 and it was only then realised that they were dacoits. They relieved the headman's sister of her earrings when she came down for her keys. The headman's son escaped from the house and raised an alarm in the village. The villagers turned up with an armed party from a neighbouring village, only to find that the dacoits had already decamped with the headman as hostage.

It was later learnt that the heaman was murdered as he had most probably recognised some of the dacoits.—A. P.

FACILITIES FOR U. P. AGRICULTURISTS

Land Alienation Act Passed

NAINITAL, May 7.

The Associated Press understands that among the topics which engaged the attention of the Sub-Committee of the Agricultural Debt Relief Committee (which met at Nainital early this month) was the passing of a Land Alienation Act for the United Provinces to protect all ancestral land from sale and of measures for the settlement and redemption of unsecured debts of agriculturists, as well as fixation of rates of interest.

The establishment of Debt Conciliation Boards and of Land Mortgage Banks, which will offer facilities of long-term credit, was also considered. The regulation and organisation of markets, standardisation of measures and weights and grading of agricultural produce were among other subjects which were discussed.

The establishment of a Marketing Board for the Province, with a Marketing Officer, and of a Provincial Land Mortgage Bank will be the other important advances that may follow from these discussions. The general meeting of the Agricultural Debt Relief Committee is expected to be held some time in July.—A.P.

PREMIER'S CHEQUERS MANSION

Alarmist Reports Contradicted

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 7.

Ravages of dry rot and death watch beetle, which have eaten into the old timbers at Chequers, the official country residence of Prime Minister have necessitated an extensive scheme of restoration which will be completed by the Office Works following Premier's notification that he will not use Chequers for some months.

Alarmist reports concerning the condition of the mansion which was presented to Nation by Lord Lee of Fareham are discounted by a statement of official of the Office of Works who said that the mansion was in no serious danger. It has been in the process of being restored for some years and it is hoped to finish the work in a few months.

Emir Feisal's Visit To London

LONDON, May 7.

Emir Feisal, son of the King of Hedjaz, who is making tour of the States with which Hedjaz has treaty relations, arrived London from Paris this afternoon. He was met at the Victoria Station by Lord Allendale, representing His Majesty the King and Sir Andrew Ryan, the British Minister at Jeddah, who has come home on leave.

Emir Feisal, who was the last person officially entertained by M. Doumer and saw him lying in State this morning, will be entertained at a banquet by the Foreign Office and will have audience with His Majesty during his visit. —Reuter.

Greetings To Record-Breaking Aviators

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 7.

Le Bourget—Everything is in readiness for reception to be given this evening to record-breaking airmen Goulette and Salel, who last month flew from Paris to Capetown in three days eighteen hours.

An advance glimpse of their machine was obtained in the afternoon when the airmen passed overhead on way to Brussels to which city they are paying liberally flying visit before landing here later this evening.

French air woman Mademoiselle Maryse Hiltz, is also expected every hour on her return from flight to Madagascar and back. She has already exchanged greetings with Goulette and Salel at Brazzaville, in Middle Congo, and returned to France by the same route.

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